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THE COTTON FAMINE.

IN a country like England, where we are in the habit of discussing everything, and where the two sides which every question presents are sure to find two parties to defend them, it would have been strange if such an all-important subject as the existing distress in Lancashire had remained very long without calling up some amount of party spirit. For a considerable time it seemed as though it were only possible to take one view of the matter—to lament the unhappy position in which the Lancashire operatives, for no fault of their own, were placed, and to devise the best means of rescuing them from it. It is as to the means of rescue that the difference of opinion has shown itself, for of course no one could confess, even if such were the case, that he looked upon the sufferings of the workpeople unmoved and without caring to relieve them.

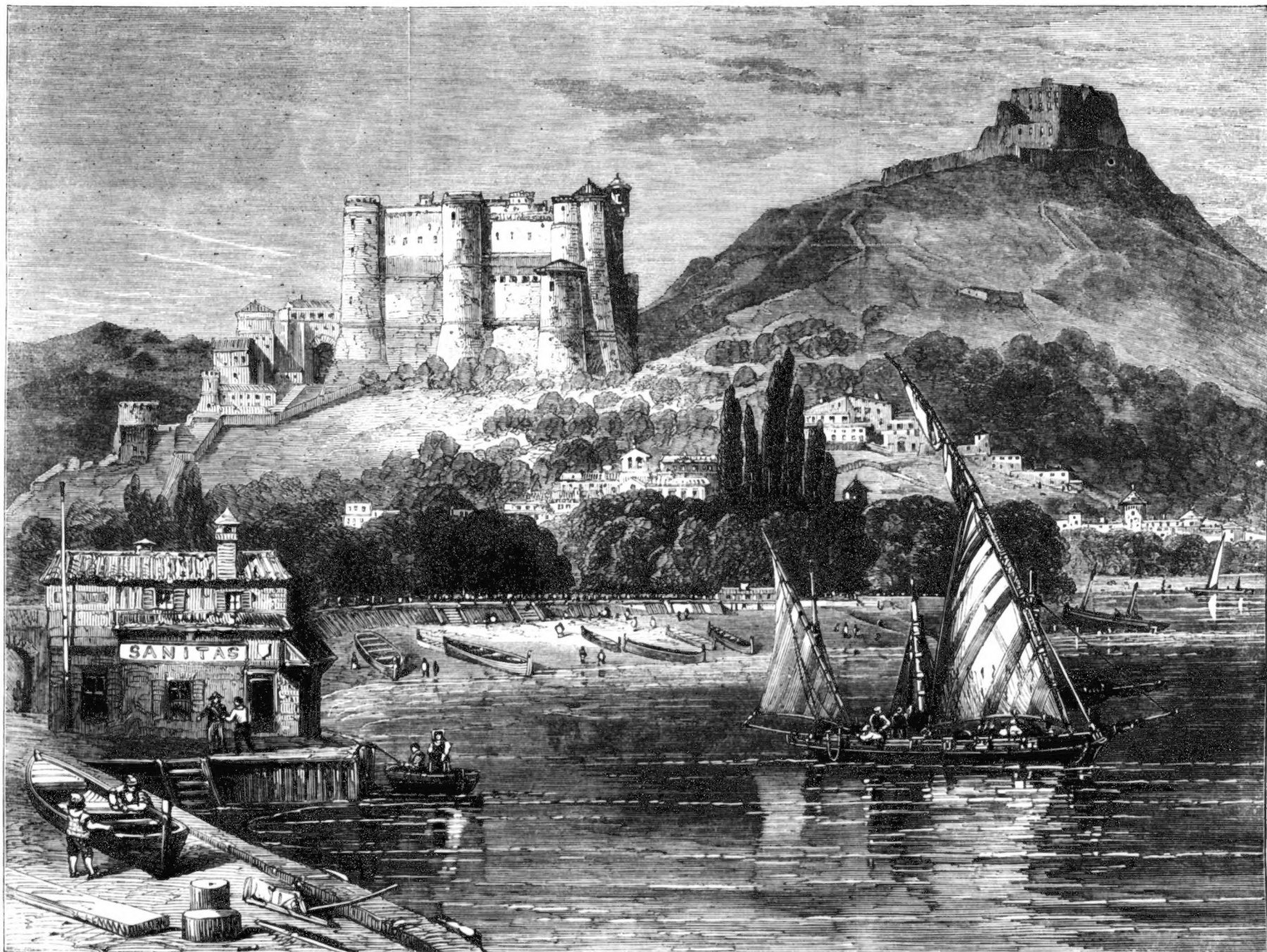
We are always prepared to hear new doctrines from Manchester, and, as a rule, cannot find it in our reason or in our conscience to agree with them. But hitherto we, in common with the rest of the nation, including distinctly the great bulk of the population of Lancashire, have found ourselves more often at variance with the Manchester party on the peace question than on any other. The *beau rôle* has to a certain extent belonged to them. It is they who have preached a benevolent philosophy, and have argued that war, being inhuman, ought to, must, and will cease;

while their opponents, pointing to the examples of history in all countries from time immemorial until the latest moment, and to the unchangeable fact that nations have different interests and the same passions, have maintained that war is, from its nature, eternal, and that it can only be averted even for a time by proper precautions being taken in time of peace. Some Manchester politicians have not gone so far as others on the peace question; but, on the whole, the "school" has had all the peaceful, humane talk on its side, and it has never scrupled to represent its opponents as actuated by sanguinary and unchristian ideas when they have simply expressed a conviction that wars and tumults will never disappear from the earth, and that, as regards the present, there is certainly no prospect whatever of the world being rid of them.

Now all this is changed. On the question of Lancashire distress the worldly, hard, unamiable side is taken by the Manchester party, while England in general has become soft-hearted and cannot bear to hear of an amount of suffering experienced in English homes greater than any that would be caused by a foreign war such as that of the Crimea. Already the people of London, who have subscribed so largely to the Relief Fund, have been taunted by one of the champions of Lancashire with their "distant benevolence;" the sympathetic letters of the *Times* reporter in the distressed districts have been sneered at as the production of a man incapable of

studying his subject in a philosophical spirit; and, finally, we are assured that, if the Manchester manufacturers have not given as much as might have been expected of them, they have the wisest and kindest reasons for not having given more; that they *will* give more when things get to their worst in Lancashire and Cheshire; and that even now they are doing an immense deal of good after their own fashion, and are most unfairly attacked for a niggardliness and even hardheartedness which they have not shown.

As regards the latter point, the leaders of the Manchester party and the manufacturers generally have an easy means of setting themselves right with their country, and of escaping from the obloquy which they have brought upon themselves, but to which they do not seem disposed patiently to submit. In the first place, let them give money in abundance; the remedy may be a painful one, but it is certain. This is, no doubt, very like telling a man who suffers from the toothache to have his tooth taken out; but in such cases there is no choice but between prolonged annoyance and one sudden severe pang. Then, in administering the money subscribed from all parts of England, and even (as we are glad to learn by the latest news) from Australia, the manufacturers might not only retrieve their reputation but, moreover, do an immense deal of good of that practical kind which they so much admire. We observe, from the advertisements published



VIEW OF SPEZIA, IN THE GULF OF GENOA, GARIBALDI'S PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.

every day in the London papers, that the Lord Mayor periodically hands over certain sums out of the fund placed at his disposal to local societies, who distribute it as they judge best throughout the districts under their charge. Would this work be too small for the great politicians who have such a sharp eye for all that belongs to the administration of the realm; or is the distribution of charity, in their own counties and at a period of famine, really too insignificant a matter for them to occupy themselves with?

We began by saying that there was a difference of opinion as to the best mode of relieving the distress in the cotton districts. We think it not unfair to say that there is also a difference of feeling; and that hitherto those who should have cared the most for the sufferers, and have been the first to come forward to assist them, not privately, but in the most public manner, so that their example might not be lost to the rest of the community, have only distinguished themselves by either subscribing very little, or not subscribing at all. We will not argue the question on politico-economical grounds, nor, indeed, is it worth while to reason with any man who, seeing a starving population around him, does argue that by giving alms to them he will be encouraging pauperism, or that by keeping his money in his pocket he will be better able to relieve them when they are nearer actual starvation than they are at that moment. The manufacturers are of opinion that the time has not come for them to unloose their purse-strings. We are very much afraid that that terrible time will yet arrive: and when the promised disbursements do come, they must be liberal indeed.

GARIBALDI AND HIS CAPTURE.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The *Turin Official Gazette* of the 8th instant publishes the report of General Cialdini on the engagement at Aspromonte.

The report states that the instructions given to Colonel Pallavicino were to pursue Garibaldi unrelentingly if he sought to fly, to attack him if he offered battle, and to destroy his bands.

The *Official Gazette* also publishes Colonel Pallavicino's report, according to which his left attacked the volunteers in front, and after a brisk fire carried the position on they occupied. The rebels were then surrounded on all sides, and further resistance was useless. At this juncture they signalled to the Royal troops to stop firing, and Colonel Pallavicino sent an officer of the staff to summon Garibaldi to surrender. Garibaldi replied that he would never surrender.

The staff officer was made prisoner, as well as another envoy subsequently sent by Colonel Pallavicino. They were, however, afterwards released. Garibaldi requested to be allowed to embark on board an English vessel. Several volunteers, when questioned, said they knew nothing of the King's proclamation. Some believed that all had been arranged with the Government, while others said that Garibaldi had deceived them.

At Aspromonte three flags were found inscribed with the words, "Italy! Emmanuel!" but not bearing the cross of Savoy nor having the blue ribbon attached. No documents nor money were found.

Colonel Pallavicino, on learning that Nicotera and Miceli were at Baginara, ordered them to be arrested.

Nicotera, Miceli, and Miceli left Garibaldi on the 28th, probably to prepare a movement in another part of the province.

GARIBALDI'S STATEMENT.

The following letter from General Garibaldi himself, relating to the unhappy conflict at Aspromonte, was sent by the General to the *Morning Post* of Genoa, and published in that journal:—

On board the Duke of Genoa, Sept. 1.

"They thirsted for blood, and I wished to spare it. I speak not of the poor soldier who obeys, but the men of the elite who cannot forgive the revolution for being the revolution—a fact which disturbs their conservative digestion—and for having contributed to the re-establishment of our Italian family."

"Yes, they thirsted for blood; I perceived it with sorrow, and I endeavoured in consequence to the utmost to prevent that of our assailants from being shed."

"I passed along the front of our line crying out to them not to fire; and from the centre to the left, where my voice and those of my aides-de-camp could be heard, not a trigger was pulled. It was not thus on the attacking side. Having arrived at a distance of 200 metres, they began a tremendous fire, and the party of Bersaglieri who were in front of me, directing their shots against me, struck me with two balls, one in the left thigh, not serious, the other in the ankle of the right foot, making a serious wound."

"As all this happened at the opening of the conflict, and I was carried to the skirt of the wood after being wounded, I could see nothing more, a dense crowd having formed around me while my wound was being dressed. I feel certain, however, that up to the end of the line which was within my reach, and that of my aides-de-camp, not a single musket was fired. As there was no firing on our side, it was easy for the troops to approach and mingle with ours; and when I was told that they wished to disarm us, I replied that they should be themselves disarmed. The intentions of my companions were, however, so little hostile, that I only succeeded in having a few officers and soldiers of the regulars disarmed."

"It was not so on our right. The picciotti, attacked by the regular troops, replied by a fire along the whole line, and, although the trumpets sounded to cease firing, there was at that spot a smart fusillade, which, however, lasted not more than a quarter of an hour."

"My wounds led to some confusion in my line. Our soldiers, not seeing me, began to retreat into the wood, so that little by little the crowd round me broke up, and the most faithful alone remained. At this moment I learned that my staff and Colonel Pallavicino, who commanded the regular troops, were negotiating upon the following conditions—first, that I should be free with my staff to withdraw where I pleased (I replied, 'On board an English vessel'); second, that, having arrived at the seashore, the rest of my companions should be set at liberty. Colonel Pallavicino conducted himself as a gallant and intelligent officer in all his military movements, and he has not been wanting in respect or courtesy towards me and my people. He showed his grief at having to shed Italian blood, but he had received peremptory orders and had to obey them. My arrangements had been purely defensive, and I had hoped to avoid a conflict, seeing the very strong position that I occupied, and entertaining the hope that the regular troops had received orders less sanguinary. If I had not been wounded at the outset, and if my people had not received the order under all circumstances to avoid any collision whatever with the regular troops, the contest between men of the same race might have been terrible. However, it is far better as it is. Whatever may be the result of my wounds, whatever fate the Government prepares for me, I have the consciousness of having done my duty; and the sacrifice of my life is a very little thing if it has contributed to save that of a great number of my fellow-countrymen."

"In the hazardous enterprise into which I and my companions had thrown ourselves headlong, I expected nothing good from the Government of Rattazzi. But why should I not have hoped for less rigour on the part of the King, having altered in nothing the old programme, and having decided not to alter it at any price? What afflicts me most is this fatal distrust, which contributes not a little to leave the national unity incomplete. However it may be, I once again present myself to Italy with head erect, assured of having done my duty. Once more my unimportant life, and the more precious lives of so many generous young men, have been offered as a holocaust to the holiest of causes, pure from all vile personal interests."

G. GARIBALDI.

STATEMENT BY GARIBALDI'S STAFF.

A detailed report of the affair at Aspromonte has been published, signed by fourteen officers composing the staff of Garibaldi. In this statement the General's force is stated to have been 1500 men. The rations which had been distributed were very scanty, and the volunteers had suffered much the previous night from heavy rains. They had express and formal orders never to attack or defend themselves, but to march rapidly—nothing more. On the approach of the troops Garibaldi sent officers along the line to impress this again upon his men:—

Garibaldi was in the centre of the hill slope occupied by his column. He sent his officers along the front with repeated, express, positive orders not

to fire. We were being surrounded on all sides; the Bersaglieri were within shot; they had levelled their pieces; all our column was perfectly still. Not one shot, not one shot. The General alone stood up, with his wide gray plaid cloak lined with red, thrown on his massive shoulders, following the movements of the Royalists with his spyglass, and from time to time turning to repeat the order "Do not fire!" The officers took up the cry, and "Do not fire!" went the round of the line. But the troops had, on the contrary, precise orders to attack. The Bersaglieri opened fire and moved forward. No intimation or summons preceded the fire, no *parlementaire* was sent. The firing deepened; the bullets hissed on all sides round our heads. Unfortunately, some of our raw recruits, unaccustomed to such terrible sport, answered by a few random shots; the others did not stir. Every one kept his own ground, some standing, some seated. All the trumpets gave the signal to stop fire; all the officers verbally issued the same order. The troops, on the contrary, set up the signal "Forward!" and advanced with a well-sustained fire. The General, always at his post, standing in the midst of the densest shower of balls, again cried, "Do not fire!" He was uttering those words when two bullets struck him—one, a spent ball, on the thigh of the left leg; another, with full force, on the ankle of the left foot. Garibaldi, at the moment of being wounded, not only stood upright, but he assumed a majestic attitude; he took off his hat, and, waving it with his left hand, he repeatedly cried, "Long live Italy! Do not fire!" Some of the officers, the nearest to him, removed him and laid him under a tree. There, with his habitual calmness, he continued to give his orders. The most precise were the following:—"Let them come near. Do not fire!" On all our front the fire had ceased. Presently Menotti was brought to the spot. He also had been hit by a spent ball in the calf of his left leg. He was in great pain, unable to stand. Father and son were laid under the same tree; a group of officers and soldiers gathered round the General. He had lighted a cigar, and was smoking. He said to all, "Do not fight!" The officers, questioned by their soldiers, also invariably answered, "Do not fight!" The trumpets, too, never ceased from their signal, "Stop fire!" not for our men, but for the troops which fired as they advanced, even when they had come up and were mixed with our volunteers. From the first shot to this moment hardly a quarter of an hour elapsed. Here a strange sight presented itself. Friends, relatives, brothers, companions in recent battles which they fought for their fatherland, met and recognise each other. Some are clad in the red shirt, others in the regular uniform; and here were shaking of hands, embraces, mutual reproach and upbraidings, especially on the part of the red shirts, who protest and declare that "all they wanted was Rome."

The narrative proceeds, stating that here a Lieutenant of the Staff (Royal) appeared before Garibaldi, who bade him put off his sword, as a *parlementaire* should be unarmed. Other Bersaglieri officers were disarmed in the same manner, though the General soon afterwards ordered that their swords should be restored to them. Meanwhile the surgeons examined and dressed the General's wounds. He bade them apply cold water to them, and all the time he smoked with great calmness and firmness. He asked whether an amputation was necessary, in which case it should be done forthwith. The doctors assured him there was no occasion for such an operation. Garibaldi asked to see Pallavicino, who twenty minutes later came to him uncovered, and with every demonstration of respect. It was afterwards settled between the officers of both Staffs that the Garibaldian column should be disarmed and placed under the escort of the Royal troops. It was agreed that Garibaldi should be removed to Syria, with as many of his officers as he wished to have with him, all of whom should retain their swords. The dead, on both sides, were very few; very few also the wounded.

OCCURRENCES AFTER THE FIGHT.

A correspondent gives the following details of the proceedings after the close of the unhappy conflict:—

The fight ended at last, and Garibaldi was a prisoner. Eight poles were tied together in the shape of a litter, and he was laid upon it. The wound on the foot was very painful, for the bullet—which has not yet been extracted—being central, had deeply penetrated between the tendon and the bone. In spite of his suffering, however, the General was calm, almost serene; for with his capture the firing had ceased. The sun was then setting behind Etna, and the sad procession moved slowly between a double row of Bersaglieri towards the cottage of a shepherd named Vincenzo, who, in 1860, had been guide to Miceli when first he landed on the Calabrian coast. In that cottage Garibaldi and part of his staff passed the night. Next morning, as soon as the first rays had dissipated the mist from the mountain tops, the order to march was given. Passing along the mountain paths and skirting Alta Fiumara, the cortege reached Scylla, where Garibaldi and his companions were taken on board the Royal frigate the *Duca di Genova*, the bulk of the Garibaldian prisoners being shipped in other steamers. The voyage to Spezzia harbour was painful, for it was in vain that the surgeon of the *Duca di Genova* tried to extract the bullet from the wound. At every attempt the General faints away, so great was the pain. After he was separated from his officers, Basso, his faithful secretary, and two attendants were left in charge of him and of his son Menotti, who had also been wounded in the thigh. On arriving at Spezzia the General asked to be allowed to telegraph to Dr. Bertani, an able surgeon, in whom he placed the greatest confidence; but I am sorry to say that, for political reasons, the Government did not allow Dr. Bertani to answer the call. Professors Porta, of Pavia, and Dinegro and Rizzoli, of Bologna, were sent here instead, and they are now treating the General's wounds, which, although not yet alarming, may easily become dangerous.

The General has now been deposited in the fortress of Varignano, in the Bay of Spezzia, which is thus described in a letter just received:—"The Varignano is a sort of fortress which commands the entrance of the famous gulf which derives its name from the town. A large, two-storied house stands in the centre of the fortress, which has now become the sad dwelling of the conqueror of the Two Sicilies. The apartments allotted to Garibaldi and his attendants—five in number, since the staff officers who had accompanied him to Spezzia have been removed to the fortress of Finestrelle, in the valley of Aosta—occupy a suite of six rooms, but five of them are literally without furniture, except half a dozen dirty mattresses, on which the fellow-prisoners of the great man spend their long and tiresome nights. The kitchen is equally unfurnished; it is, however, inhabited by rather strange dwellers—two magpies—which hop about the room and make it dirty enough. The food, cooked in the kitchen and served to the prisoners, is substantial and good enough; but, the day before yesterday, the General having asked for a fish, he could not get it until this morning. The only room which can be called furnished is the bedroom of the wounded hero. It is a well-aired room, large and lofty, with a brown velvet paper on the walls; but the paper is much worn, and here and there torn away, or falling by the effect of time and dampness. Two large painted wardrobes of beech are placed against the wall facing the bed; six chairs, a rough wooden table, and a brass candlestick surmounted by a tallow candle, complete the furniture of this room. Carpet, curtains, or hangings of any sort, are out of the question."

TRIAL OF GARIBALDI AND HIS COMPANIONS.

The Turin Cabinet appear to be in great perplexity as to what to do with their illustrious captive, and how to try him and his companions. At first it was asserted that the whole case would be developed in a trial of the General before the Senate of the kingdom; then that the matter would be dealt with by a council of war; and now, according to latest accounts, the project of a trial before the Senate is again said to be determined on. It is easy to understand the difficulties under which M. Rattazzi and his colleagues labour in the matter; but, whatever form of procedure may be adopted, the belief gains ground that no harm will come to the popular hero beyond what he has already sustained. The general idea is, that after the trial, and, as is supposed, conviction, of the General and his followers, a general amnesty will be proclaimed. This seems the most feasible course, and is probably the one that will be followed. Sinister rumours, however, are prevalent to the effect that the Emperor of the French insists upon the full measure of vengeance being meted out to Garibaldi; but this we can hardly believe likely. A rumour has also been circulated to the effect that M. Rattazzi has declared that rather than continue to obey the odious behests issued from France he will resign his portfolio.

GARIBALDI IN PRISON.

The latest accounts of Garibaldi given by the Italian journals are of a serious nature as regards the state of his wound. One document which has been published is a letter from the pen of Dr. Riboli, who has visited him, and who evidently entertains a grave opinion of the injuries. He states that at the best the General will scarcely be able to move his limb for four months. Dr. Riboli records some remarks which Garibaldi made in his hearing. Among other things he said, "What signifies a foot—except that, if they are going to shoot me, I can't walk to the spot? In America, when they took a ball from my neck, I exclaimed some verses; now I must bite the coverlet." One of Garibaldi's late visitors was a patriotic lady, well known in

Italy, Mme. Mentegazza. At Varese, during the battle with the Austrians, this lady had the courage to cross the lake in the midst of a shower of balls, to ask permission of Garibaldi to look to the wounded. When she entered the room where Garibaldi lies she fell on her knees at his bed, bursting into tears. Every one was affected at the scene. A little before her visit he received Mme. Cairoli, the heroine of Pavia, a rich widow, who had four sons, all of whom she has given, one after the other, to Garibaldi. Three of the sons have fallen in different battles; the last is now a prisoner, as one of Garibaldi's staff.

But the communication which has caused most excitement in Italy is the following letter from General Bixio, who, it is well known, is a superior officer of the Italian army, and who, though one of Garibaldi's most intimate associates, disapproved of the expedition to Rome:—

Genoa, Sept. 5.

Having just returned from a visit to Spezzia, I read this morning in the papers the news taken from the official *Gazette* that Garibaldi had been carried to Varignano, to an apartment which had been expressly prepared for him. I do not know what, in the language of the Minister Rattazzi, "to prepare an apartment," can mean, when the General remained several days without a change of bed, and only yesterday evening could such bed be procured through the kindness of a private citizen, the shipbuilder of Spezzia Dockyard. All the gentlemen who were at Varignano with Garibaldi have for their bed a mattress stretched on the floor. Nothing has been as yet provided in the shape of linen, bandages, or leeches; nothing, in one word, of what is wanting to nurse a wounded man. Yesterday Dr. Riboli was obliged to ask a lady of Spezzia for some linen. The Minister, occupied as he is daily by sending a host of carabinieri and policemen to this tranquil place, has not had time to occupy himself with the health of the prisoner. The surgeons themselves who had been sent to Varignano had the greatest difficulty in getting admitted into the room of the General for want of an order from the military commander. M. Rattazzi may aspire to secure for himself the renown of the defender of order and of repression, but he can have no claim to a reputation for humanity, and it would be better for him to conform his official news to the facts.

Letters from Turin represent the condition of Garibaldi as very dangerous. His age, his gout, his mental wear and tear, have told on him. Violent inflammation has set in in his wounded limb; the bullet, it is said, is still unextracted, and there are also portions of clothing in the wound. One of his attendants says that there is cause to fear for his life. A telegram from Turin, dated Wednesday, is of a more favourable nature, and says the health of the General has improved.

SPEZZIA.

Spezzia, to which General Garibaldi was conveyed after his capture, in the neighbourhood of which he is now confined, and of which we publish an engraving, is situated at the head of the bay of the same name, which is an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa. The bay is seven miles in length by from two to three in breadth. It presents fine scenery, contains the quarantine station for Genoa, and on the west of its entrance are the islands of Palmario and Tino. The town of Spezzia contains about 10,000 inhabitants; the principal edifice being the citadel.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE DEPUTIES.

The reply of the President of the Chamber to a letter addressed to him by twenty-nine deputies, who begged him to ask for explanations from M. Rattazzi of the arrest of some of their colleagues, is published in the Italian journals. The President states that directly he heard of the arrest he went to the President of the Council of Ministers and asked for an explanation. M. Rattazzi replied that he did not believe the irrevocability of deputies could be invoked during the prorogation of the Session, and that the deputies Mordini and Fabrizzi had been taken *flagrante delicto*. The President of the Chamber goes on to say that he does not possess, in his opinion, the right to act in the name of the Chamber, unless that body have previously deliberated upon the matter; and that, as any deliberation of the Chamber during the prorogation is null, he does not wish to subject himself to receiving a lesson in constitutional law by interfering in his official capacity. "But," he adds, "if these considerations have dissuaded me from adhering officially, and in the character of President, to the document drawn up by the twenty-nine deputies, I am sure that they will believe that as much as any one I shall take 'official' means, such as may seem most compatible with the dignity of the assembly and the defence of its prerogatives and guarantees—the common object of all the deputies of the Italy which we have the honour to represent."

GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Popolo d'Italia* recently made a statement with regard to Garibaldi's unfortunate expedition of a very peculiar nature, and tending to place the conduct and objects of Louis Napoleon and Rattazzi in a very unfavourable point of view. We give it as we find it. This paper states that

from the moment that Garibaldi began making the round of Sicily he always urged the volunteer youths hastening to join him not to leave the continent. Rattazzi, on the contrary, and we have the proofs in our hands, favoured the embarkation and expedition of the youths. The object was to place Garibaldi in an equivocal position, finding himself surrounded by ardent and willing youths. Garibaldi directed his friends also on the continent to prevent the departure of other youths, and we have always executed his orders, persuading the youths not to go. When Signor Rattazzi saw that his arts had attained their object, in uniting in Sicily the best and most ardent patriots, he turned round, sent an army, put the King forward, and threw the apple of civil war. When the Minister in *futuro*, then President of the Chamber, went to Paris he engaged to make an end of the democratic element. In a conversation with one of the most influential of the Ministers of the Emperor they spoke of an eventuality which pointed to confederation. Till that period the Emperor had said no more on that subject, since Cavour and Ricasoli had left him no hope of it. When he saw Rattazzi as the interpreter of the purest municipalism, he thought he might treat of this eventuality, spoken of then as a simple possibility. The greatest obstacle was seen in Garibaldi and his friends, as the warmest supporters of unity. "For the others I care little," said the Minister in this conversation, and he had reason.

They must then find means to destroy the great obstacles. Two modes were considered—one of an expedition to Greece, by caressing the General, the other bringing him and his into a snare. They very nearly succeeded in the first object, but the foresight of the men of action made the plot a failure; then they began the second; they changed tactics, and spoke to Garibaldi of an expedition, but no longer to the East, and they made enlistments in his name. He denied, and caused publicly to be denied, all enlistments; while the Government, especially at Turin, continued making them through an agent of Signori Fontana and Chiapussi. The deputies of the Opposition made earnest inquiries about them of Rattazzi, who said he knew there were such enlistments, but was ignorant where and by whom made. They wished to involve Garibaldi and then fight him. When they saw that the number of volunteers, their deportment, the powerful voice of the General, the pure and almost Italian conception of Rome, gave a direction to the position very different from that established in the infernal colloquies of Paris, and that the fire burnt too hot, then Rattazzi and the Emperor awoke like tigers. They thought they were near the realisation of their plot and the destruction of the party of action, and that thus the eventuality was approaching which, as only possible in the distance, had been discussed in Paris. All know how in diplomacy distant possibilities are cherished ideas which it is desired should prevail.

These things we reveal to the Neapolitans, who ought at last to know things as they are. If Rattazzi conquers, we shall never have Rome; if Garibaldi succeeds, we shall have Rome and Italian unity.

WHERE SHALL WE TRY GARIBALDI?

Where shall we try Garibaldi?

Find us some Italian town
Not alive with his renown,
Where the air is not in flame
With the splendour of his name,
Where the pavement of the street
Would not stir to kiss his feet—
Not till such a place is found
Try him on Italian ground!

What man shall judge Garibaldi?

Seek for men in Italy
Who can neither hear nor see,
Through whose hearts the trumpet-blast
Of his story never pass'd,
Men whose honour is unstained
When this TRAITOR stands arraigned!—
Find us such—but not till then
Try him by Italian men!

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The semi-official journal *La France*, of Saturday evening last, states that Juarez, the President of the Mexican Republic, has refused to ratify the treaty negotiated with General Prim, and upon the faith of which the Spanish forces had evacuated the territory. To this is attributed the disposition manifested by Spain to adopt a more conciliatory policy towards France. Another paper asserts that Spain has offered to send a contingent to Mexico, but that the offer has been declined. The departure of the last vessels conveying reinforcements to Mexico is made by the *Patrie* an occasion for sounding a magnanimous trumpet on behalf of the French Government. France, it seems, is going to do all the fighting in Mexico at her own cost and risk, and when she has reduced the country into a sufficiently tranquil position for the operations of diplomacy she is generously about to invite to the settlement of this question those very Governments—England and Spain, to wit—which shrank from sharing any of the trouble and danger of the pacificatory process. The French vessels carrying out the reinforcements to Mexico have met with some serious mishaps. The Prince Jerome caught fire in the roads of Gibraltar and was totally lost. The crew, however, and the troops were saved. The *Pleurus*, also conveying troops, ran foul of another vessel, and was obliged to put into Gibraltar to repair the damages she sustained.

M. de la Guéronnière, in a series of articles in his journal *La France*, has been discussing the Italian question. In the first of these papers, on the abandonment of Rome by France, he says:—"The moment has arrived when the French Government must choose between the policy which demands the abandonment of Rome, involving the fall of the Pope and the unity of Italy, and that which requires a limited occupation, with a fixed object, and under formal reserves, calculated to reconcile the independence of the Holy Father with the legitimate aspirations of the Roman people for the development of their political existence." M. de la Guéronnière opposes the first-mentioned policy, and endeavours to demonstrate the possibility of Italy definitively constituting herself without Rome for her capital. In a second article the writer maintains that the unity of Italy is impossible, but that, if realised, "it would introduce serious perturbation in European order and the national power of France, who would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy, and to change established territorial limits, in order to guarantee herself against several powerful neighbours."

SPAIN.

There still continue to be vague apprehensions of disturbances in Spain, but the reason of the alarm does not clearly appear. It is announced that the Government will take "decided measures with respect to public tranquillity by exploding bombs in the streets;" but to what this refers is not explained. The Queen, however, has granted an amnesty to the persons who, about twelve months since, were condemned to various terms of imprisonment for participation in the émeute at Laja, and also to 100 others who are at present *émigrés* in foreign countries.

The official journal announces that, in consequence of an audience which Senor Concha, Spanish Ambassador to France, has had of the Emperor, wherein he gave frank explanations to his Majesty, all divergence of opinion between France and Spain has ceased.

A Madrid journal of some authority undertakes to say that the Pope will receive the shelter and hospitality of Spain should he desire it. If this indicates any belief in the mind of the Spanish Government that the Pope is likely soon to resolve upon leaving Rome, it may be considered a statement of some importance; but otherwise it is of little significance, as no one doubts that Queen Isabella would readily shelter an exiled Pontiff, and thus secure his influence for Spain.

ITALY.

Some disturbances are again taking place in Sicily. Fresh conflicts between Garibaldians and Royalists broke out at Palermo, but the National Guard are said to have lent their aid in restoring order. Letters have been received in Sicily representing Garibaldi's wounds as very serious; and this fact, combined with the general want of faith in the Government notifications as to the health of their prisoner, keeps the public opinion of the South in a very excited state. The capture or surrender of bands of Garibaldians in various of the kingdom are reported.

From Rome it is reported that, although the Ecclesiastical Government would have preferred the Garibaldian movement to go farther, so as to create greater embarrassment to the Italian Government, it has not been inactive in preventing the development of any such movement in the Eternal City or Papal territory. Two Garibaldian Captains, a Lombard and a Neapolitan, arrived there in disguise to organise a movement to be ready to meet their General on his approach to the Papal frontier. Spies were evidently on the track of these agents, as they were arrested the day after their arrival at the Locanda del Sole, on the Piazza of the Pantheon. Sixteen letters which they had with them have seriously implicated the persons to whom they were directed, who were also immediately arrested. They chiefly belong to the middle classes. In one of the letters the poet Checchietti, a *litterato* of great merit, was mentioned as the secretary of the Roman National Committee. Being warned in time, he avoided arrest by a rapid emigration from the Pontifical dominions. Other arrests are growing out of this event, and general consternation prevails.

AUSTRIA.

Austria seems desirous to favour desertions in the Piedmontese army, and the Ministry has just published a special decree on this subject. The principal regulations are to the effect that the Piedmontese soldiers who desert shall be received on their entry upon the territory of the empire by the nearest military outpost, and handed over to the civil authority of the district. It will be only upon their wish, expressly signified, that they will be incorporated under the ordinary conditions as to the number of years of regular service. The only exception will be for Lombard soldiers who have previously served in the Austrian army, and who, by virtue of the Treaty of Zurich, have been ceded to Piedmont. The latter, on their entry into the Austrian States, and, after making known their intention of re-entering the ranks of the Austrian army, will be simply received. The time which they have passed in the Piedmontese army will be considered as leave which they passed in the country, so that the years of service will be counted to them from the date of their first incorporation.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies is about to enter immediately upon the discussion of the great question of the Session, which is believed to be pregnant with the most serious consequences—that of the military budget. It is thought probable that the debates upon this subject will extend over the whole of the present month and far into October.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

An order of the Grand Duke Constantine raises the state of siege in the governmental district of Radom, with the exception of the towns of Radom and Kielce.

DENMARK.

The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin continue to wage a diplomatic war against Denmark. The demands set forth in the last Austrian note are:—1. The Danish Diet and the States of the Duchies shall be consulted at the same time, and with equal rights, on a new constitution common to the monarchy. 2. That in this constitution the Duchies shall be guaranteed against the permanent danger which their interests may incur on the part of a Danish majority. 3. That the system which tends to put down the German element in Schleswig shall be abandoned, and that the state of things prior to 1847 shall be re-established. The Prussian note is drawn up in a similar sense. "The two Powers," says a Frankfurt journal, "designedly keep up confusion between the two Duchies, in order to usurp Schleswig for the benefit of the Germanic Confederation." In order to put an end to these interminable annoyances, the Frankfurt journal modestly recommends Denmark to give up Holstein, the possession of which places her (according to this disinterested adviser) in a situation not only dangerous but ridiculous. Supposing,

for instance, a war should take place between Denmark and Germany, the King of Denmark would be bound (in the opinion of the German paper above alluded to), as Duke of Holstein, to furnish to the Germanic Confederation a contingent destined to fight against the Danish troops.

TURKEY, MONTENEGRO, AND SERBIA.

A telegram from Ragusa announces that the Prince of Montenegro has accepted all the conditions offered by Omer Pacha. The long and sanguinary contest between the Turks and Montenegrins, we may hope, has at length been brought to a conclusion. The contest between the Turks and Servians, however, still continues—a serious conflict having taken place at Orgitza, on the 8th, and, it is said, ended in the defeat of the former. An armistice has since been concluded through the intervention of the foreign Consuls. The Turks are surrounded in the fortress of Belgrade, and their countrymen residing in the town are unable to leave their houses. 170 warehouses and 130 houses in the Servian quarter were set on fire by the Turks, and the remainder much damaged. The town is, in fact, nearly destroyed. In the conflict the Turks had thirty killed and twelve wounded; and the Servians one killed and seven wounded.

In Vienna it is asserted that the Constantinople conference on the Servian question has adopted resolutions deciding that the Turks are to remain in possession of the fortresses on the Danube, with two exceptions; that they are to abandon the town of Belgrade, but are still to retain possession of the fortress, the radius of which is to be extended. Certainly, such a "solution" as this will never satisfy the claims of the Servian people.

JAPAN.

A telegram from Suez announces that intelligence had arrived at Shanghai of another attempt having been made upon the life of the British Minister at Jeddo. In the melee two English marines were killed, and the would-be assassins, finding themselves balked in their object, committed suicide. They are said to have been instigated to the act by the leading Daimios.

INDIA.

The news from India is not of an exciting order. The cholera had broken out at Meerut, and the troops were removed to camp. Several local disturbances had been suppressed. As little rain had fallen for a month, much apprehension was felt for the safety of the crops. A drought in India means a famine.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.—ANOTHER BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

We have accounts from America to the 30th of August. They are of a stirring character, and, though somewhat confused, report serious fighting for a whole week along the line of the Rappahannock, and north-westerly towards Washington. The despatch begins by saying that, as correspondents are excluded from the Federal camp, it is difficult to say what was occurring in Virginia; but official statements were understood to report that on the 23rd the Confederates attacked Rappahannock station, drove the Federals from the line of that river to Warrenton and burnt the bridge. Three days later the Confederates attacked and drove the rear of the Federal army out of Manassas, capturing a battery of nine guns, destroying much valuable property, and cutting the telegraph and railway communications. Afterwards they drove the Federals from Bull Run Bridge. Pope, learning this, broke up camp at Warrenton and sent three columns upon Manassas Junction. Hooker's division of Pope's army intercepted the Confederate General Longstreet, who had passed through Thoroughfare Gap, and, according to Northern accounts, completely routed him, killing and wounding 800, and captured his camp. When Pope reached Manassas he found it evacuated by Jackson, who had retreated towards Centreville, six miles west of which he was encountered by McDowell and Sigel, and a severe fight ensued, which lasted till dark, when the Confederates were driven back. Pope is reported to have captured 1000 prisoners and one gun. So ends what may be called the first chapter of this war news, bringing the record up to the 28th of August. On the following day, the 29th, according to the official report of General Pope, a second battle of Bull Run was fought, and he claims it as a Federal victory. It was "a terrific battle, lasting from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field." On the 30th, however, the enemy was still in front of the Federals. In this battle Pope reports 8000 of his men killed and wounded, but estimates the Confederate loss at double his own.

The following is General Pope's official report of the second battle at Bull Run:—

To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief at Washington.
Head-quarters, Field of Battle, Grovetown,
near Gainsville, Aug. 30.

We fought a terrible battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz-John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas. The enemy is still in our front, but badly used. We have not less than 8000 men killed and wounded, and, from the appearance of the field, the enemy has lost two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves. Our troops have behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battlefield of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men. The news has just reached me from the front that the enemy is retreating towards the mountains. I at once pushed forward a reconnoitring party to ascertain this. We have made great captures, but I am not yet able to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

We must mention a statement to the effect that two Federal regiments were known to have been captured at Centreville, in order to observe that it seems inconsistent with the other statement of Jackson's force there having been driven back at all points by McDowell and Sigel. A severe engagement had occurred between Hooker's, Sumner's, and Sturges' divisions and the enemy, in which the latter was routed and driven back from the vicinity of Manassas and Bull Run, through the passes of Bull Run Mountain. General McClellan had accepted the command of the army of Virginia.

The New York papers of the 30th ult. contain the following important despatch of General Pope, relating to his march from Warrenton to Manassas Junction:—

Manassas Junction, Aug. 28, Ten o'clock p.m.
As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right towards Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take post there two days before had not yet arrived from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camp at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns.

I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's corps, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike; Reno and one division of Heintzelman to march on Greenwich; and, with Porter's corps and Hooker's division, I marched back to Manassas Junction.

McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville and his main body, moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished, Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to the west side.

The forces from Greenwich were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy. The division of Hooker, marching toward Manassas, came upon the enemy, near Kettle Run, on the afternoon of the 27th, and, after a sharp action, routed them completely, killing and wounding three hundred, capturing camps and baggage and many stand of arms.

This morning (28th) the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by Centreville, and took the turnpike towards Warrenton. He was met six miles west of Centreville by McDowell and Sigel late this afternoon. A severe fight took place, which was terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests.

Heintzelman's corps will move on him at daylight from Centreville, and I do not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss. We have captured 1000 prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

The Confederates had not yet appeared on the Upper Potomac; but there were indications which point to such an event. No fears, however, were entertained for the safety of Washington, which is believed to be impregnable. The Potomac River is fordable at any point about Washington. Much excitement prevailed throughout Western Maryland for fear the Confederate army might make a desperate and destructive raid in that quarter. Confederate General

Ewell had penetrated to the rear of General Pope, and occupied the left bank of the Oxocoquan River. It was generally believed that an extensive forward movement had been made by General McClellan, resulting in a battle.

GENERAL NEWS.

A serious riot or mutiny had broken out in East New York among the recruits of the Spenola Brigade, who complained that their bounty-money had not been paid in full. Ten men were seriously wounded before peace was restored.

The Sioux Indians in Minnesota are disaffected at the non-payment by the Washington Government of their promised annuity and allowances; and, instigated, it is said, by the Confederates, have made a general onslaught upon the white population, and barbarously massacred upwards of 500 men, women, and children.

The guerrilla movement in the Border States increased daily. General Buell's position created alarm in Washington.

War meetings continued to be held. It is reported that the Federal Government is very short of arms. Many troops arriving in Washington could not be provided for in that respect. The high bounties have had the effect of largely increasing the number of volunteers in New York and New England.

The Mayor of New York had requested that the stores be closed at three in the afternoon till the 15th of September, to give time for volunteering and draughting. Persons had been forbidden to advertise that they procure substitutes. Several individuals had been arrested for this cause.

The Federals had evacuated Baton Rouge; but the city would not be destroyed.

President Jefferson Davis had issued an order that Federal officers who have aimed slaves against their masters shall, if captured, be hanged.

The Great Eastern had anchored in Flushing Bay. She struck a rock at Montauk Point, staying a hole in her bottom. The accident was not considered to be serious, as the stock only penetrated the outer scale of the ship, the inner scale remaining intact. The leakages were not sufficient to imperil her safety. Efforts would be made to repair her at New York; but, if this should be found impracticable, she would return in her present condition to England for repairs.

The dispatch of coloured people to Central America had commenced. The movement was under the charge of Senator Pomeroy.

At a war meeting held in New York the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That, in this struggle for our nation's existence, we here solemnly pledge our faith, our fortunes, our lives, and our honour, that this rebellion shall be crushed, and the national soil redeemed from every taint of treason.
2. That, inasmuch as property in the loyal States is valueless should the rebellion succeed, we call on the moneyed and other corporations to contribute largely to the recruiting funds and to every effort for suppressing the rebellion.
3. That, up to the 13th day of September next, we request that all places of business, so far as practicable, be closed on each day at three o'clock p.m., to enable loyal citizens to carry forward volunteering and perfect themselves in military drill.
4. That any interference on the part of foreign Powers in the great contest for the existence of our free institutions will be regarded by our people and treated by our Government as a declaration of war.
5. That we most earnestly urge the President of the United States to authorise General Michael Corcoran to recruit a legion of 20,000 men, to be under his command, and to fight with him for the land of our adoption or our birth, and for the flag which symbolises everything we cherish in national pride and everything we love in national freedom.
6. That as we cherish that national pride, and love that national flag, so will we do our utmost to plant that flag on every foot of United States' soil, and make this home of the brave the land of the free.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The President had forwarded the following letter to the Hon. Mr. Greeley, in answer to an appeal by the latter gentleman urging the emancipation of the slaves:—

Washington, Aug. 22.

Sir,—I have just read yours of the 19th addressed to myself through the *New York Tribune*. If there be in it any statements or assumptions, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it if the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the coloured race I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views as fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men, everywhere, could be free.—Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

In response to this letter Mr. Greeley had published another long appeal, in which he remarks:—

I never doubted, and have no friend who doubts, that you desire, before and above all else, to re-establish the now-derided authority, and vindicate the territorial integrity, of the Republic. I intended to raise only this question—"Do you propose to do this by recognising, obeying, and enforcing the laws, or by ignoring, disregarding, and, in effect, defying them?" I stand upon the law of the land. The humblest has a clear right to invoke its protection and support against even the highest. That law, in a strict accordance with the law of nations, of nature, and of God, declares that every traitor now engaged in the infernal work of destroying our country has forfeited thereby all claim or colour of right lawfully to hold human beings in slavery. I ask of you a clear and public recognition that this law is to be obeyed wherever the national authority is respected. The rebellion is strengthened, the national cause is imperilled, by every hour's delay to strike this staggering blow.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

The following statement, which has recently been published, is believed to be genuine, but, of course, will have been to some extent modified by recent events:—

George N. Sanders, late American Consul at London, who came passenger by the *Jura*, reached Quebec incognito, by "underground railway," direct from Richmond, Virginia, just as the steamer started. He has important advices for the Confederate Commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Sildell. Mr. Sanders says that the Confederate army in Virginia, north-east of Petersburg, under the command of Generals Lee, Johnston, Longstreet, and Jackson, number about 200,000 fighting men, including more than 400 pieces of well-appointed field artillery, under General Pettleton, and 10,000 splendidly-mounted and efficiently-armed cavalry, under Generals Stewart and Fitzhugh Lee; that the Confederate army were in fine condition, marching upon the enemy, anxious to meet and give them battle on any fair field, no one in or out of the army doubting the result; that Generals Bragg, Hardee, Price, and Kirby Smith, at the head of at least 150,000 infantry and artillery, and 12,000 cavalry, in supporting distances of each other in North Alabama, East Tennessee, and South-Eastern Kentucky, were making concerted marches upon the front and rear of Buell's and Grant's armies, supposed to be less than 150,000; that the Confederate cavalry under Generals Forrest and Morgan had cut off the Federal reinforcements and supplies by river and rail, destroying bridges, tunnels, trains, and transports from close proximity to 150 miles in Buell's rear. It was confidently believed at Richmond that Buell's army would have to capitulate or be dispersed; that it could not possibly make a successful stand south of the Ohio River; that General Humphry Marshall had entered North-Eastern Kentucky with a strong division, expecting to form a junction in the Blue Grass region with General Kirby Smith from General Bragg's army; that Major-Generals Holmes and Hixman, at the head of 30,000 from Texas, North-West Louisiana, and Arkansas, had passed Fort Smith, and would soon co-operate with the 20,000 State troops and partisan rangers already in the possession of the larger portion of the State of Missouri; that to hold St. Louis and Missouri against this rapid augmenting and chivalric force would require at once a Federal army of not less than 150,000 men; that all accounts from Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland represent the young men ready and anxious to take up arms as soon as the Confederate armies shall advance; that the Confederate Government calculate upon adding to their number in the field not less than one hundred and fifty thousand from these States, they having furnished scarcely a regiment to the Federal army under the last call; and that the health of Richmond is particularly good.

THE AINOS AND THE KOURILES.

WE have already given some description and published engravings of the inhabitants of Jeddo and of Hakodadi. Pursuing the journey through the Japanese region, the traveller arrives at Jesso and the Kourile Islands. In Hakodadi the French priest, M. de Cachon, occupies a very high position, and is able to use his influence and attainments for the benefit not only of his countrymen but of the English and Russian Consulates. Indeed, not only is M. de Cachon skilled in the practice of medicine, but he really possesses considerable control over the manners of the people amongst whom he is establishing Christianity. He speaks Chinese and Japanese, and has just completed a grammar and dictionary of the latter language. There is, however, at Hakodadi another European missionary, Mr. Wool, who is, we believe, sent out by the Wesleyan Methodists to a labour which certainly entails arduous service and considerable inconvenience. The journey from the coast towards the Kouriles enables the traveller to examine that wonderful range of volcanic mountains the fumes from which rise in such dense and suffocating volumes that the wild birds fly into the surrounding country and are frequently found half stupefied close to the ground, and so are easily killed.

It is only at one season of the year that vessels enter the harbour of the island of Jesso, so that there frequently occurs some difficulty in reaching the interior. An interesting account given by M. Weinschenk, a recent traveller from Jeddo to Kamschatka, describes his journey to the Kouriles. He took his departure from Hakodadi on board an American vessel, in which he encountered a fearful storm outside the Saugar Straits, within view of the little town of Matmai. "The tempest," he says, "was so sudden that we had not even time to bend the sail before it was torn to ribbons, while a yard fell, crashing, to the deck, killing one of the men in its fall. The sky was a dull, dead black, and at one time we were nearly entering the dangerous Strait of La Perouse. In the morning the violence of the wind seemed to have been doubled: the mainmast was broken and the cooking-house crushed beneath it. The shock was terrific; and, to complete the calamity, several tons of molasses burst from the casks and were thrown in all directions, so that we were birdlimed at every step. The whole situation would have been inexpressibly comic if it had been less deplorable."

The captain, however, seems to have taken the comic point of view, for, says the voyager, "when he came to the part of the deck where I was standing, and saw the pickle I was in, he burst into a great roar of laughter. I could willingly have strangled him for his ill-timed mirth, but the thing was impossible—the deck was both sticky and slippery, so that I could scarcely stir. Meanwhile, all provisions, except biscuits and a little salt beef, had run short. This state of things lasted three days, after which I perceived the land overhung by a veil of mist. We were opposite the first of the Kourile group of islands. The wind sufficed to carry us completely through the strait; and after all our troubles we were in a place of security, although by little less than a miracle." The schooner was in too bad a plight to continue the journey, however, so that it was with no small satisfaction that the Warbler discovered another ship at the island, no other, indeed, than a whaling-vessel, whose crew gave the almost exhausted party a cordial reception. The captain of the whaler intended to cruise towards Petrolowka, in order to enter, if possible, the Sea of Okhotsk, and to winter at Hayan, that he might commence fishing on the opening of the navigation. In this vessel the voyage of M. Weinschenk was continued, and he was thus enabled to examine the features of the island of Hiturup, one of the four Kouriles.

The people of these islands differ entirely from the Japanese. The "Ainos," as they are called, are for the most part fishermen and hunters, and are tributaries both of Russia and Japan, paying their imposts in kind—that is to say, in fish and in

Ainos. The entire obedience to the father of the family, the continued assiduity and the entire submission paid by every servant to the mistress of the place, afforded, as it were, a glimpse of primitive manners. The first person I saw on entering was a grave and magnificent old man, who was, I learned, the chief of the family. His snowy beard fell amply to his waist, while his hair, almost as white, hung halfway down his back. Five men, who were, I suppose, his

Fey, Martin, Eude, and Vienque (1834); they are of the most splendid description, and many of the specimens are enriched with gold embroidery. Among the shawls, by Roche and Dune (1866), one is particularly worthy of notice, being ornamented with black and gold decorations, very artistically mixed. Besides the splendid figured silks shown by Meunier (1868), he exhibits a gorgeous robe embroidered in gold, with the insignia of the French empire, and the bees of the Bonapartes scattered over it. The velvets, by Bernard-Joly and Chappet (1836), Sève and Co. (1889), and Charbin and Troubat (1890), fully illustrate the beauty of this admirable material. The silks for dresses, by Teillard (1867), and by Brunet-Lecomte, Lenoir, and Co. (1865), are very beautiful; the colours and patterns, both of the woven and printed specimens, being extremely attractive. Sculz Brothers (1871) show, among their



AN EXCURSION IN THE ISLAND OF JESSO.



NATIVE OF THE KOURILE ISLANDS.

those skins which the Russians so highly value. This people are of that same great family which spreads itself as far as Kamschatka and occupies the whole island of Seghalien. This family comprises 60,000 souls, whose manners are absolutely different to those of the Japanese. "The first time I found myself face to face with an Aino," says the voyager, "I was struck with the fine type of male beauty which he presented. He was a tall fellow, with an opaque, fair complexion, massive shoulders, and a muscular frame, his eyes blue and his nose of an almost purely Grecian shape. In a word, his face was of the most completely European character, and while his large beard descended almost to his girdle, his robe was open at the front, displaying a chest which might have belonged to one of the athletes. He saluted me in a manner remarkable for its peculiarity—a very different affair from the ordinary bow; indeed, no less than a profound genuflexion—and both by voice and action invited me to his cabin. This cabin, composed partly of wood and partly of stones, had been constructed by himself and his family, and I had never seen a better illustration of patriarchal customs than in that house of the



AINOS WOMAN.

sons, were seated near him, while the women attended to the necessities of the table. The liquid portion of the repast consisted of an infusion of tea, in which was diluted a sort of barley-meal. This liquor was contained in a great porringer, or earthen bowl, in the middle of the room, into which each of us in turn plunged a sort of little wooden cup from which we drank. The more solid part of the entertainment consisted principally of fish.



INTERIOR OF A HUT IN THE KOURILES.

The collation ended, the patriarch honoured me with a kiss, and his example was followed by the rest. I contrived, partly in French and partly in Japanese, to thank these fine fellows for their hospitality, and bade them a cordial farewell, promising to revisit them in the following week."

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

SILKS—THE FRENCH COURT.

THOUGH class 20—silks—is apparently not a very large one, there is none which requires so much time for careful examination. The number and variety of specimens, including those of the different countries, are so great that in a short article it is impossible to do them full justice. No products, however, are examined with more pleasure than those belonging to this class; they are of their own nature extremely beautiful, and they are rendered in the highest degree interesting by all that the richest colours and the most tasteful decoration can effect. Some of the cases containing silks, particularly those embroidered with the precious metals, are absolutely dazzling.

The silks exhibited by British manufacturers are found in the south-east gallery. Coventry, Macclesfield, Manchester, and other places long distinguished in this industrial department, have not been neglectful of their fame on the present occasion; and in all respects the display of British products in this fabric are in the highest degree excellent. It is, however, more especially with the silks of France that we have now to deal; and to these we must principally confine our attention, particularly as foreign manufactures in this department are necessarily more of a novelty to the English public than the productions of our own looms, choice specimens of which may at any time be seen in the shops and warehouses of our large towns and cities. It is not so with foreign manufactures—at least, to the same extent, and therefore we have devoted the accompanying Engraving to the illustration of the display of silks in the French Court. Lyons has long been celebrated for its silk manufactures, and those shown at the exhibition fully maintain the character for excellence in fabric and taste for which they are so famous.

The French exhibition of silks is chiefly found in the French Court. The cases are symmetrically arranged, but not very conveniently for the visitor, who, having inspected the four large ones devoted to the Lyonesse productions, has to look for the remainder in various directions. Among the specimens best worthy of notice are the ribbons of Rebourg (1914), and of Epitalon Brothers (1912); the plain and watered silks of Verpillat (1949), and the plain silks and velvets of Belmont, Teret, and Co. (1951). Among the articles shown by Favrot (1953) is a shawl decorated with rich flower-work of the natural colours, and also with flowers of black velvet, a pattern of white lace being skillfully and elaborately intermingled with both. Magnificent silks for furniture are shown by Bauvard and Son (1963), Matthews and Bonvard (1861), Boyrivers Brothers (1884), Pillet, Meunier, and Son (1933), and Fey, Martin, Eude, and Vienque (1934); they are of the most splendid description, and many of the specimens are

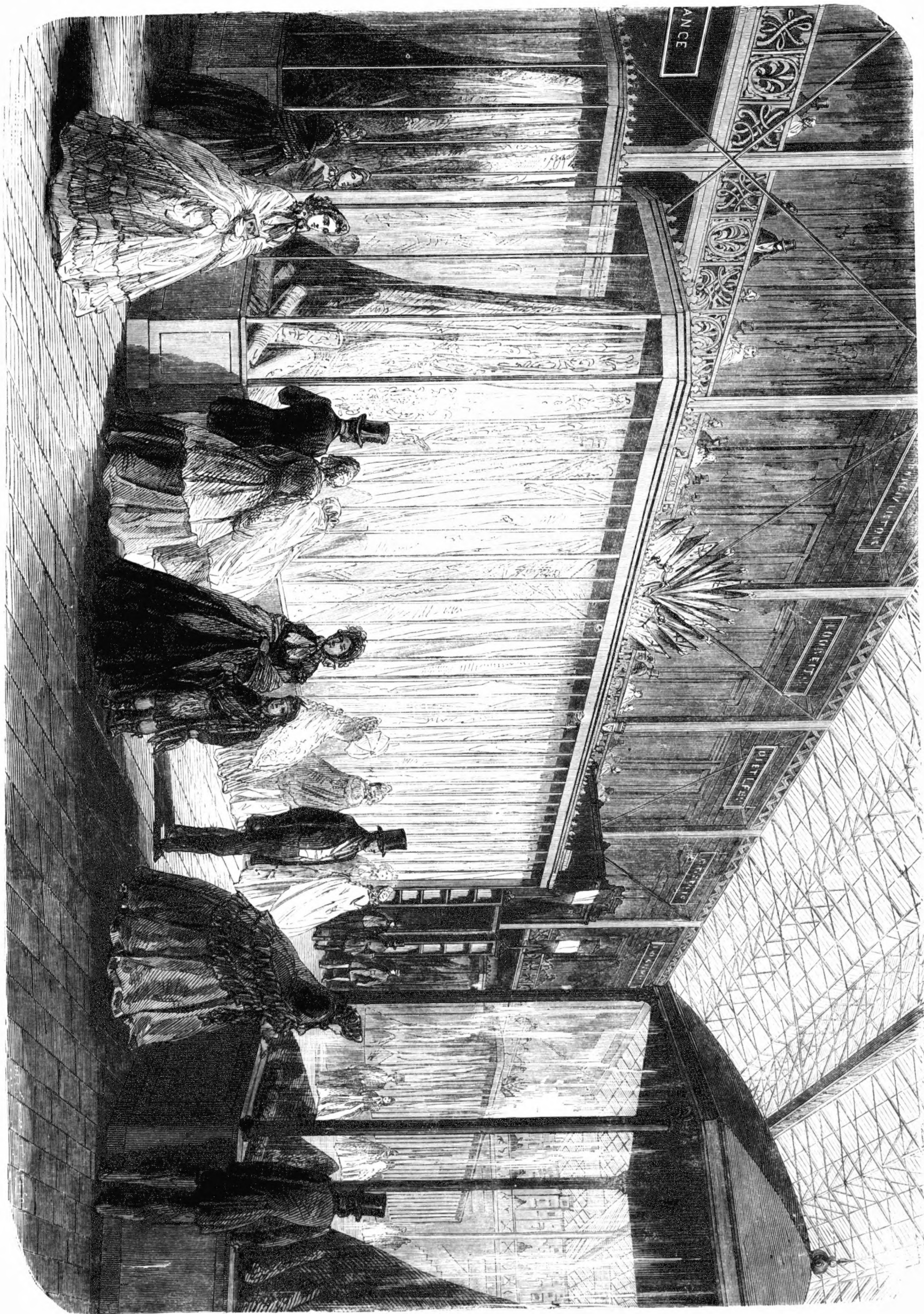


SALUTATION AMONG THE AINOS.

silks for dresses, one richly decorated with different birds in the natural colours, the bird of paradise occupying a prominent position. The silk plush and velvets of Martins (1872), Veillard and Jackson (1874), Gauthier and Co. (1877), &c., are beyond praise. The sombre silks of Douat and Co. (1879), the black taffetas of Algod Brothers (1885), and the silk shawls of Barbegnot, Chenaud, and Co. (1883), are all most excellent in their way. As specimens of portraits produced by the loom, those of the Imperial family by Rougier and Co. (1875) could not be surpassed.

Those of our readers who have not already inspected with care the display of Lyons silks, and who may have another opportunity of visiting the exhibition, will do well to give an hour to these beautiful fabrics, than which nothing can be more pleasing and interesting. Of silks from other countries there is a good—we may say an admirable—display; and a few words may here be added to indicate their whereabouts in the building.

The Italian contributions to class 20 are chiefly found in one of the inclosures of the Italian Court; they are very conveniently arranged; and the visitor



DISPLAY OF LYONS SILKS IN THE FRENCH COURT, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

has an excellent opportunity of studying the elements of the subject in the cases devoted to cocoons, and silk in the various stages of preparation. The velvets of Turin demand especial attention; they are of extraordinary beauty, and of every shade.

The Austrian collection of silk and velvet is found in the gallery on the west side of the northwest transept. Silks for furniture occupy the most prominent place; those of Haas and Son (800) being among the finest. The same exhibitor shows also a table-cover magnificently embroidered with gold. The collective contribution of the silk and stuff manufacturers of Vienna (793) is well deserving of careful inspection.

The silks of Spain are of the most splendid kind: they are found adjoining the nave, under the south-west gallery. Amongst the specimens most worthy of notice are those shown by Escuder, Widow and Sons (940); some of them are decorated with figures and groups of great beauty, and with gold embroidery. Rabio also (959) exhibits articles which should be specially examined. Portugal has sent a small but very magnificent collection, which is found very near the Spanish.

The Prussian silks are chiefly in the gallery at the northern end of the western transept. The black silks and velvets exhibited by Von Diergardt (1541), and by Beckmann and others (1587), constitute collections of extraordinary interest. Black and other ribbons are shown by Schnuacher and Schmidt (1563); velvet by Von Bruck (1538) and Von der Westen (1566); and stuffs for dresses by Engelmann and Bohnen (1543), &c.

The silks of India are found among the contributions of that rich and important region in the gallery on the western side of the north-east transept. It is one of the most instructive collections in the whole exhibition. Every item is scientifically arranged and carefully labelled, so that the visitor has no difficulty in making himself master of the most important points connected with each. Case 8 contains the silk-producing insects in their various states, and among them we notice the gigantic *Attacus Atlas*; also the silk itself in the different stages of preparation. Case 23 contains loom-made fabrics of incredible richness and beauty. It will be perceived that the patterns are small and simple, but extremely elegant. Case 29 contains silk and velvet embroidered with gold and silver, the specimens being of surpassing gorgeousness.

A BOON TO HEAVY SLEEPERS.

The Zollverein Department, occupying the whole of the south-western transept, is a favourite resort of a great number of exhibition visitors. In this transept, about halfway down on the eastern side, has just been placed a wonderful piece of mechanism, from Hanover. All our readers know the difficulty of awakening early in order to catch a morning train. Here is a piece of mechanism which will not only ring a gentle alarm to rouse light sleepers, but will at the same time strike a light for a lamp and another to boil a cup of coffee. If the first alarm be not enough a louder one will follow sufficiently sonorous to awaken the dead. If even this should prove insufficient, the mechanism will, after a short interval, pull off the nightcap, if the sleeper wear one; and, in the almost impossible case of a continued slumber after all this, the machine, as if disgusted at such laziness, will tilt the sleeper out on the floor. In fact, the mechanism does everything almost but shout the hour in the sleeper's ear. An extraordinary amount of ingenuity has been expended upon this combination of clockwork, and springs, and levers, and levers. For the present apparatus, including clock, alarms, beat cupboard, and sofa, the inventor asks £80, and very cheap it is at the money, considering the time and trouble of bringing it to perfection. But if a demand for the apparatus should arise there can be little doubt that it could be supplied at £10, or even less. It has been but a few days at South Kensington, but if the inventor would exhibit it at work at stated hours each day we have no doubt it would become one of the most popular sights in the exhibition.

THE FOREIGN REFRESHMENT DEPARTMENT.

For some time past there have been rumours afloat in the building to the effect that the affairs of M. Veillard, the refreshment contractor for the foreign department of the exhibition, were in a very unsatisfactory state. That such reports were in circulation surprised none who had opportunities of observing the widely different systems on which the English and French departments were conducted. Mr. Morrish seemed to please everybody when once he had got his plans into working order; whereas M. Veillard unfortunately seemed to please no one—not even the foreigners. Much of this unpopularity among the visitors may, no doubt, have been due to M. Veillard's want of experience of the tastes of the English people, just as Mr. Morrish might himself have failed in Paris from the same reason. But, whatever the cause, the fact remains that for some time past M. Veillard's department has been a losing concern; and the evidences of this were so grave and numerous that a meeting of the chief creditors was called last week, when the affairs of the firm were found to be so embarrassed that M. Veillard could no longer continue his contract. In future it will be carried on by Mr. Morrish, and the sum which he pays for this privilege forms one of the very few real assets to meet the claims of the many creditors. It is unnecessary to refer further to the accounts which were submitted to the creditors, as the whole matter will be investigated in the Court of Bankruptcy. One item, however, of £2000 "head money" paid to a gentleman in no way connected with the exhibition, or apparently with the refreshment contract, created profound astonishment, especially as the same gentleman claims £900 more under the terms of the agreement or arrangement by which he has already received the larger sum we have mentioned.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE NEGROES.

A DEPUTATION of coloured men waited upon the President on the 11th ult. to hear his views upon their position. The following is a report of the President's remarks :—

After a few preliminary observations the President informed the deputation that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress and placed at his disposition for the purpose of aiding the colonisation in some country of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favour that course. And why, he asked, should not the people of your race be colonised? Why should they leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration. You and we are a different race. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think your race suffer greatly, many of them by living with us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this be admitted, it affords a reason why we should be separated. You, here, are freemen, I suppose. (A voice—"Yes, Sir.") Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering, in my opinion, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoy. The aspiration of man is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of ours. (Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact about which we all think and feel alike, and you.) We look to our emotions, owing to the existence of the two races on this continent. I need not recount to you the effects upon white men growing out of the institution of slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition. The country engaged in war. Our white men cutting one another's throats. None knowing how far it will extend, and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be a war. Although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or the other, nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of slavery and the coloured race as a basis the war could not have an existence. It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. I know that there are free men among you who, even if they could better their condition, are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those who, being slaves, can't obtain their freedom on this continent. I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonisation is, that the free coloured man can not see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe you can live in Washington or elsewhere in the United States the remainder of your life, perhaps more comfortably than you can in any foreign country. Hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going

to a foreign country. This (I speak in no unkind sense) is an extremely selfish view of the case. But you ought to do something to help those who are so unfortunate as yourselves. There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you free coloured people to remain with us. Now, if you could give a start to the white people you would open a wide door for many to be made free. We deal with those who are not free, at the beginning, and those whose intellects are clouded by slavery. We have very poor material to start with. If intelligent coloured people, such as are before me, would move in this matter much might be accomplished. It is exceedingly important that we have men at the beginning capable of thinking as white men, and not those who have been systematically addressed. There is much to encourage you. For the sake of your race, you should sacrifice something of your present comfort for the purpose of being as grand in that respect as the white people. It is a cheering thought throughout life that something can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usages of the world. It is difficult to make a man miserable when he feels he is worthy of himself, and claims kindred to the great God who made him. In the American revolutionary war sacrifices were made by men engaged in it, but they were cheered by the future. General Washington himself endured greater physical hardships than if he had remained a British subject, yet he was a happy man, because he was engaged in benefiting his race—something for the children of his neighbours, having none of his own. The colony of Liberia has been in existence a long time. In a certain sense it is a success. The old President of Liberia, Roberts, has just been with me; the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the bounds of that colony between 300,000 and 400,000 people, or more than in some of our old States—such as Rhode Island and Delaware. They are not all American colonists or their descendants. Something less than 12,000 have been sent thither from this country; many of the original settlers have died; yet, like people elsewhere, their offspring outnumber those deceased. The question is, if the coloured people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for an unwillingness to do so is that some of you would rather remain within reach of the country of your nativity, do not know how much attachment you may have toward our race. It does not strike me that you have the greatest reason to love them, but still you are attached to them, at all events. The place I am thinking about for a colony is Central America. It is nearer us than Liberia—not more than one-fourth as far as Liberia—and within seven days' run by steamers. Unlike Liberia, it is on a great line of travel. It is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages, and especially because of the similarity of the climate with your native land, thus being suited to your physical condition. The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic or Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean; and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbours among the first in the world. Again, there are evidences of very rich coal mines. A certain amount of coal is valuable in any country, and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coal is, it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants for immediate employment, until they get ready to permanently "settle" in their homes. If you take colonists where there is no good landing, there is a bad show; and so also where there is nothing to cultivate and with which to make a farm; but if something is started so that you can get your daily bread as soon as you reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land is the best thing I know of with which to commence an enterprise. You have been talked to on this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen who have an interest in the country, including the coal mines. We have been mistaken as to our lives if we do not know that whites as well as blacks look to their self-interest, unless among those deficient in interest. Everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here and elsewhere. If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is, whether it cannot be made of advantage to you. You are intelligent, and know that success does not as much depend on external help as self-reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon yourselves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance. I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provision made that you shall not be wronged. If you will engage in the enterprise I will spend some of the money intrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The Government may lose the money. But we cannot succeed unless we try. We think that, with care, we can succeed. The political affairs in Central America are not quite in as satisfactory a condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter, but it is time all the factions agreed alike on the subject of colonisation. To your race they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavour to have you made equals, and have the best assurance that you would be equals of the best. The practical thing I want to ascertain is, whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a number of tolerably intelligent men, with their wives and children, I think I could make a successful commencement. I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not.

THE PYRENEES CROSSED BY RAILWAY TRAINS.

ON the 21st of last month the first railway train drawn by a locomotive engines crossed the chain of the Cantabrian Pyrenees, over the northern division of the Tudela and Bilbao Railway, from the support of Bilbao to the town of Miranda, on the Ebro. On the 22nd the Minister of Public Works for Spain made his inspection from Miranda to Bilbao, returning on the 23rd, the passage across the mountains being made by trains running also in both directions each day. The distance from Bilbao to Miranda is about sixty-six English miles, of which more than forty are in ascending from the coast to the summit, which is 2165ft. above the sea, being the lowest pass in the whole range of the Pyrenees. The northern slopes are almost invariably steep. Here the difficulties to be overcome are concentrated. In the present case they have been surmounted by winding along in the shoulders of the mountains, with heavy works of excavation, tunnelling, and embankments, until the railway resembles a turnpike-road more than what it is usually considered such a line should be made to enable a locomotive engine to travel over it with speed and safety, and to drag heavy loads. The average rate of ascent from the sea is 54ft. per mile; the maximum is 76ft. The predominant curvature has a radius of 300 yards only, and the curves are constantly reversing. There are two points on the line at the entrance of the Concha, or Basin of Ordina (the ancient capital of the province of Bi-say), distant only 600 yards apart, measured horizontally across the neck or gorge of the basin, which are distant fully 8½ miles from each other in travelling along the line, and which differ 456 feet in level. A technical description of the railway would be out of place here, and it would occupy pages to paint in words the grandeur of the mountain scenery, seen as it was, in full perfection, under the beautiful sunny sky which beamed over each day's passage of the trains. The changes of view were almost as rapid as the motion of the locomotive engine, owing to the tortuous character of the course forced upon the engineer by the ragged country traversed. The last glimpse of the northern landscape which the passengers had was over the Gijuli waterfall, and down to a depth of 40ft. to the bottom of the ravine into which it fell; after which the carriages rushed into the summit tunnel to emerge into a wide meadow with a gently falling stream; for the descent on the southern side is very gradual, the average rate from the summit to the Ebro being less than 24ft. per mile. The valley being wide, the curves are also much easier. The most remarkable point in the descent is the pass or gorge of the Techas through which flows the River Bazas at the village of Subijana-Morilloso, where Wellington had his head-quarters before the battle of Vittoria, in the summer of 1813.

The time occupied by trains between Bilbao and Miranda is two hours and three-quarters. To the powerful locomotives of this railway the sharp curves and steep gradients in ascending from the north to the summit appear to make no difference with trains of seven or eight carriages.

On the occasion of the crossing of the mountains on the 22nd of August there was the usual cortege of authorities and officials meeting the Minister of Public Works and the gentlemen of his party. The usual breakfast was set out, but there were no toasts and no speeches. Upon arriving in Bilbao a small steamer took the distinguished group down to the mouth of the river (Nervion), where a good view was obtained of the deep Bay of Bilbao, where it is proposed to construct a breakwater more than a mile in length, within which nearly 1000 acres of sheltered anchorage will be attainable—in fact, a safe harbour, so much required at the extremity of the Bay of Biscay.

The southern division of the Tudela and Bilbao Railway (which is to be completed by the present year) passes eastward from Tudela to Alfoz de San Miguel for nearly 90 miles, always on the right or south bank of the Ebro, for strategic though not for engineering reasons. Its grade sections pass through many places of historical celebrity or interest—Haro, Briones, Cenicero, Navarete, Logroño, Calahorra, Alaro, and various others. Between Alfoz and Tudela this railway joins the Pamplona and Zaragoza line, now in operation, and the line from Zaragoza to Barcelona was opened last year.

operation, and cost of construction expended in the last year. The account expended in 1910 was £135,000 of the funds of the company, and £2,500,000 sterling. The 66 miles from Bilbao to Miranda (involving 29 miles of the most difficult of railway work known principally through the Pyrenées) have cost, merely for construction, more than £1,000,000; the 89 miles along the Ebro have been made for less than a fifth of that sum. The rest of the money has been spent on stations, rolling stock, management, &c. The total, with all paid and capital account closed, is £10,000 per English mile, and is within the capital of the company. The whole of this capital is Spanish money, mostly subscribed by Bilbao and its commercial connections.

In the Engineering Court at the International Exhibition there is to be seen a very fine and accurate model on a large scale of the Passage of the Tudela and Bilbao Railway across the Pyrenees. It has been pronounced by competent judges to be the most perfect topographical and geological model yet exhibited.

IRELAND.

A DECIDED HIT.—There is a certain magistrate in Ireland who is not of the most amiable character, and consequently not over popular. He was formerly in the Guards, and during the time the battle of Waterloo was fought, but happened not to be with his regiment on that great day. There is also living in the neighbourhood of the magistrate an old soldier who was at that famous battle, and who the other day, on being summoned before the magistrate in sessions to give evidence, commenced, before taking the usual affidavit, by telling his own version of the story, and ended by stating "in his honour, he spoke the truth." "Your honour, indeed!" said the magistrate in question, "where got you your honour?" "On the field of Waterloo, your Worship, and where you did not get yours."

THE MOTHER OF WALSH.—The mother of Walsh, recently executed for the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald, displayed throughout the whole history of the terrible drama the most touching affection for her guilty son. During the time that he was in hiding she acted as a keen and clever scout, and it was chiefly through her watchfulness that he was so long able to evade the pursuit of justice. When she found that all her efforts were useless, and that Walsh was captured, she strove to have him accepted as an approver. On the day of his sentence it was a terrible sight to watch her for a whole day pacing to and fro before the courthouse, monotonously repeating, in a slow moving tone, "My son! my son!" Even after that she did not quite abandon hope, conceiving that the revelations it was known he made would save his life. When this hope proved fallacious her reason utterly gave way. She was taken to the workhouse a raging lunatic, and has been removed to the asylum of the county of Limerick hopelessly insane. The Fitzgerald murder is likely to prove so ordinary a tragedy. Two men have perished upon the scaffold, the mother of one has become a maniac, and two more have yet to be tried for their lives.

SCOTLAND.

THE WALLACE MONUMENT.—This structure, in course of erection near Stirling, is now 37ft. above the summit of the hill, and is seen for miles around. The lower part of the building may be said to be finished, and the second part to be considerably advanced. The contractor expects to add other 12ft. or 15ft. to the height of it before the season comes to a close.

A MEMENTO FROM THE SEA.—A few days since a gardener in the employ of a gentleman on the coast of Ayrshire found amongst some gravel brought from the seashore a mourning-ring, which had apparently been washed ashore, and from the date on it had lain some years in the sea. The glass was gone, and the hair inside crumbled to dust directly it was dried. Inside the ring there was inscribed, "M. Plant, obt. Aug. 29th, 1819. Aged 54"—so that it is forty-three years old. The ring was also much worn away and broken in one part, probably from being washed away against the stones on the shore.

THE PROVINCES.

THE WIGAN COLLIERS.—The strike amongst the Wigan colliers seems to have been ended by a timely concession on the part of the masters. At all events, the men, when they announced their determination to strike, seemed to have been guided by the knowledge that the rate of wages they had been receiving was not excessive, and that the strike would be a waste of time and money. They had, in fact, been asked to strike for the extension of the existing destitution in Wigan, have abandoned their scheme of reducing the rate. There can be but little doubt that, under these circumstances, the colliers will be wise and return to their work.

A BOLD FOX—A few evenings since Master Robert Gordon Canning, son of Mr. F. Gordon Canning, of Hartbury, a youth only ten years of age being sitting with his gun on the look out for rabbits in a cover-side near his residence, knocked over a rabbit, and proceeded to pick up the flying animal, when an old fox, attracted no doubt by his struggles, rushed out the wood, and showing its teeth and putting up its back like an enraged cat, fairly disputed possession, and at last succeeded in carrying off the prize.

THE MIDDLE LEVEL.—It is understood that no fewer than thirty writs have been issued against the Middle-Level Drainage Commissioners in reference to compensation claims arising out of the recent flood. The water is now been almost entirely drained off the long-inundated land, and an arid withered surface has been exposed to view, the only signs of vegetation being a few blades of corn, which have been stimulated into life by recent showers. This state of things has arisen from the flood having left behind it a copious deposit of silt, in some places several inches deep, the soil near the great breach in the bank being raised by this means eighteen inches. Ploughing has been commenced, and, it is stated, with better results than might have been expected; houses are also being reoccupied (although many will require considerable repairs); in fact, matters are gradually returning to their normal condition. The ruined sluice, the bursting of which was attended with so much mischief, has been removed, and the east side of the mouth of the drain has been repaired. The cast iron siphons about to be employed as a substitute for the previous outfall arrangements are three feet in diameter and will discharge a vast volume of water; some of them are partially fixed but some time will elapse before they can be got to work.

A GALLANT BOY.—A somewhat extraordinary instance of courage in a young boy of thirteen occurred the other day at Holyhead. A boy named Jones, while sculling a boat with another lad, fell into the water near the old harbour. One of two men passing by plunged in to his assistance, but his clothes becoming exceedingly heavy in the water, he was obliged to turn back. Seeing this, the young lad, whose name was John Williams, instantly swam to the rescue. The drowning boy Jones grasped him so tight as to deprive him of all power, and both consequently sank. Williams, however, extricated himself and rose to the surface. Despite his narrow escape the brave boy made the greatest exertions to hold up his companion, who, catching his rescuer a second time in his death grasp, again caused both to sink. Williams again rose, still preserving his hold, and by this time the man who had been passing came to their assistance and held him till a boat was brought. Both were apparently dead when brought to land, but happily young Williams soon recovered. The lad whom he had so bravely attempted to rescue died the same night.

to rescue did the same night.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.—The injustice of the present marriage laws was proved in a remarkable manner in a case heard before the County Court Judge at Boston last week. A man named Mark Gibbs, tea-hawker, some few weeks since filed a petition of bankruptcy, and the officers of the Bankruptcy Court took possession of his goods and were proceeding to turn them for the benefit of his creditors; but the man's wife claimed them as her own property, alleging that though she was married to the bankrupt she was not legally his wife, being the widow of his deceased brother to whom the goods had originally belonged, and that they were therefore her property by right of inheritance. At the public investigation in the Court on Thursday week, this wife of two brothers attended, and proved that she was the widow of George Gibbs, brother of the bankrupt, and that though she had since married Mark Gibbs, and lived with him as his wife and bore him children, she was in the eye of the law only his mistress. She said the goods seized were formerly the property of her first husband, and that she had not since his death sold or disposed of them to Mark Gibbs, although they had continued to use them since their marriage. The Judge said that a more remarkable case had never come under his notice. There was no doubt, then, the claimant, though twice married, was in the eyes of the law a widow, and that her second marriage being illegal in no way invalidated her right to her first husband's goods. The second husband, in fact, acquired no rights in his marriage, and he might leave his wife and children at any time, and she had not the slightest claim upon him. This was the law, and he was bound to administer the law as he found it. The woman having sworn that the goods were left to her by a former husband, and there being no evidence to the contrary, it was his duty to declare the goods were her property, and to satisfy the creditors of her present husband (who legally was not her husband), had no claim on them. The goods must be restored to the woman.

A LOVER'S THREAT.—A young man, whose profession is "to go down the sea in ships," had been courting a young girl at a house not a hundred miles from the Ulverstone Canal, when some quarrel ensued between the lovers, and the gay Lothario threatened to drown himself. No sooner than done, apparently. He sprang into the canal, to the great terror of the girl, who at once created an alarm. The dissatisfied lover had disappeared beneath the water; and, although every effort was made to render assistance if practicable, or to bring up the body when all hope of rescuing the victim of disappointed passion had vanished, there was nothing to show for the expenditure of good feeling. We understand that several members of the police force, assisted by sympathising bystanders, dragged the canal for a considerable time, but without effect. The truth was, that the disconsolate lover was a capital swimmer and diver, and contrived, through the darkness of the night, to get home unobserved, where he was found next morning comfortably ensconced between the blankets. Rumour says that the heart of the fair Dulcinea is softened, and that the course of true love is likely to run smooth henceforth.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Monday, the 22nd inst., the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of the city of London, together with the governors of the several Royal hospitals, will attend Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev T. W. Gurney, Rector of Clavering, and late one of the masters at Christ's Hospital, after which they will repair to the great hall to hear the orations to be delivered by the senior scholars, according to annual custom. The order of the orations will be as follows:—Prologue in Latin Iambics, E. C. Baber, second Grecian; Greek oration on the benefits of the Royal hospitals, F. Barber, fourth Grecian; English, on the same subject, H. Hughes, fifth Grecian; Latin, on the same subject, G. H. Crosslé, third Grecian; French, on the same subject, C. Bokenham, fifth Grecian. To be followed by translations from British poets, as under:—Greek Iambics, by J. H. Wylie, sixth Grecian; Latin Alcaics, by C. G. Load, eighth Grecian; Greek Sapphics, by J. H. Newnum, seventh Grecian; Latin Elegiacs, by F. Fowler, ninth Grecian; Greek Hexameters, by L. L. Sharkey, tenth Grecian. There will also be recited two original poems; one in English, by E. C. Baber, second Grecian; and the other in Latin Hexameters, which is not yet adjudged.

THE SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.

MR. GLAISHER'S own account of a remarkable ascent he made a few days since from Wolverhampton is now published. We make some extracts:—

When we attained the height of two miles, at 1h. 21m., the temperature had fallen to the freezing point; we were three miles high at 1h. 28m., with a temperature of 18 deg.; at 1h. 39m. we had reached four miles, and the temperature was 8 deg.; in ten minutes more we had reached the fifth mile, and the temperature of the air had passed below zero, and there read minus 2 deg.; and at this point no dew was observed on Regnault's hygrometer when 2 deg.; and at minus 30 deg. Up to this time I had taken the observations easily and comfortably. I had experienced no difficulty in breathing, while Mr. Coxwell, with the necessary exertion he had to make, had breathed with difficulty for some time. At 1h. 51m. the barometer read 11.05 inches, but which requires a subtractive correction of 0.25 inch, as found by comparison with Lord Wrottesley's standard barometer just before starting, both by his Lordship and myself, which would reduce it to 10.8 inches, or at a height of about 5½ miles. I read the dry bulb as minus 5 deg.; in endeavouring to read the wet bulb I could not see the column of mercury. I rubbed my eyes, then took a lens, and also failed. I then tried to read the other instruments, and I found I could not do so, nor could I see the hands of the watch. I asked Mr. Coxwell to help me, and he said he must go into the ring, and he would when he came down. I endeavoured to reach some brandy which was lying on the table at about the distance of a foot from my hand, and found myself unable to do so. My sight became more dim: I looked at the barometer and saw it between 10m. and 11m., and tried to record it, but I was unable to write. I then saw it at 10m., still decreasing fast, and just noted it in my book; its true reading, therefore, was at this time about 9½ in., implying a height of about 5½ miles, as a change of an inch in the reading of the barometer at this elevation takes place on a change of height of about 2500 ft. I felt I was losing all power, and endeavoured to rouse myself by struggling and shaking. I attempted to speak and found I had lost the power. I attempted to look at the barometer again; my head fell on one side. I struggled and got it right, and it fell on the other, and finally fell backwards. My arm, which had been resting on the table, fell down by my side. I saw Mr. Coxwell dimly in the ring. It became more misty and finally dark, and I sank unconsciously as in sleep. This must have been about 1h. 54m.

I then heard Mr. Coxwell say, "What is the temperature? Take an observation; now try." But I could neither see, move, nor speak. I then heard him speak more emphatically, "Take an observation; now do try." I shortly afterwards opened my eyes, saw the instruments and Mr. Coxwell very dimly, and soon saw clearly, and said to Mr. Coxwell, "I have been insensible;" and he replied, "You have, and I nearly." I recovered quickly, and Mr. Coxwell said, "I have lost the use of my hands; give me some brandy to bathe them." His hands were nearly black. I saw the temperature was still below zero, and the barometer 11 inches, but increasing quickly. I resumed my observations at 2h. 7m., recording the barometer reading 11.53 inches, and the temperature minus 2. I then found that the water in the vessel supplying the wet bulb thermometer, which I had by frequent disturbances kept from freezing, was one solid mass of ice. Mr. Coxwell then told me that while in the ring he felt it piercingly cold; that hoar frost was all round the neck of the balloon, and on attempting to leave the ring he found his hands frozen, and he got down how he could; that he found me motionless, with a quiet and placid expression on the countenance. He spoke to me without eliciting a reply, and found I was insensible. He then said he felt insensibility was coming over himself, that he became anxious to open the valve, that his hands failed him, and that he seized the line between his teeth and pulled the valve open until the balloon took a turn downwards. This act is quite characteristic of Mr. Coxwell. I have never yet seen him without a ready means of meeting every difficulty as it has arisen with a cool self-possession that has always left my mind perfectly easy, and given to me every confidence in his judgment in the management of so large a balloon.

AN AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The American expedition under Mr. Hall, which went to the Arctic regions in the hope of finding traces of Sir John Franklin's party, has returned unsuccessful. The expedition lost one man the first winter out. He was frozen to death. Mr. Hall reports that in consequence of the loss of some of his craft he was unable to prosecute his mission to the extent of his purpose. The expedition had probably determined the fate of two boats' crews of Sir John Franklin's expedition who perished in endeavouring to return. Mr. Hall explored over 1000 miles of the coast, including the so-called Frobisher's Straits, which prove to be a deep bay terminating in lat. 63.48, long. 70 west. Mr. Hall also discovered a great glacier and mountain of fossils between Hudson's Straits and Frobisher's Bay. The ship's company subsisted through last winter by the hospitality of the Esquimaux.

NEWCASTLE AND GARIBOLDI.—An immense and enthusiastic meeting was held at Newcastle on Tuesday night to memorialise Government to urge the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and to invite Garibaldi to come and reside in England. The large lecture-hall could not contain the people, and thousands went away unable to obtain admission. The people outside, by an adroit manoeuvre, obtained possession of the new Townhall, which was immediately crowded to the doors. The speakers were then brought to the Townhall. Mr. Councillor Newton presided, and a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome was moved by Joseph Cowen, jun., in an eloquent address, seconded by Thomas Gregson, and carried amidst unbounded applause. The Rev. J. H. Rutherford moved a resolution inviting Garibaldi to England, which was seconded by Mr. Watson, and carried with great enthusiasm. The meeting created much excitement in the town.

BRASS-BAND CONTEST AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Those Continental critics who so obligingly inform us of various peculiarities in our national character and customs of which we were ourselves ignorant have kindly told us that we are neither a military nor a musical nation. We have managed to answer the first assertion by our volunteers, and it partially rests with our volunteer bands to answer the second. Assuredly, the latter have still their work to do. Without in the slightest degree depreciating their qualifications, it must be observed that they have a great deal to learn before they reach a high standard of musical excellence. The contest on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace, in which about thirty bands engaged, was in itself a proof that, if not essentially a musical people, we are at any rate a people loving music. By far the larger portion of the members of these bands belonged to the artisan class; and we cannot describe their performance more appropriately than in the words of a French gentleman who was well qualified to judge:—"For professional artists good, for workmen wonderful." The aspect of the great Handel orchestra when all the bands, after each had played its individual selection, assembled to join in a general concert was very striking. There were volunteer bands in green or grey; there were other bands in costumes of their own—notably one in neat blue tunics and blue caps with red borders; and there were still others who played in their working clothes. Perhaps it was on the latter that attention was chiefly fixed. It can scarcely be denied that there is a tendency in all of us to get somewhat exhausted, somewhat confused, after hearing thirty brass bands, more especially when, out of the thirty pieces that the aforesaid thirty bands select, no less than ten are by Signor Verdi. Long after the ear was satiated the eye could watch the scene with interest. Never were more energetic conductors beheld. Each sturdy leader—whether from Lancashire, from Yorkshire, or from Nottingham—put not only his whole soul but his whole sinews into the task of the day—until, with regard to one or two of the more enthusiastic, it became a matter for reasonable speculation whether or no they would, in their musical zeal, shake their arms out of their sockets. However, we heard of no accident of the kind, and we need scarcely say that the contest was conducted in the friendliest spirit by all who took part in it. It was at once a graceful compliment and a well-earned reward to Mr. Enderby Jackson, of Hull, the final referee, that his march was received with applause of unusual heartiness and warmth. All musical men were of one accord in maintaining the superiority of the playing at the present occasion over that on any of the former contests. We congratulate the managers of the Crystal Palace on another red-letter day in the journal of a season which will long be remembered as amongst the most successful which they have experienced.

SUBSTANTIAL GRATITUDE.—Some of the Paris journals relate the following extraordinary history:—About a dozen years ago a man rather shabbily dressed, but bearing an air of distinction, entered a café of modest appearance in the Faubourg St. Germain and asked for a cup of coffee and a roll. This he swallowed rapidly, as if pressed by extreme hunger, and then slowly retired, seeming, however, to avoid the demand for payment. The waiter, stupefied, hastened to inform his mistress, a widow burdened with a family, but a kindhearted woman, of what had taken place. The latter, who had observed the air of dejection of the stranger, immediately replied, "It is all right, I know the gentleman." The next day the stranger returned, asking for the same things, and retired in the same manner without paying. This continued for about two months, after which he was seen no more. About a month ago the widow was invited to call upon a notary to receive a sum of money which had been left to her by will. She could not believe her good fortune, and thought there must be some mistake, when the notary afforded her an explanation by reading the following extract from a will which he held in his hand:—"I bequeath 60,000 fr. to the widow —, proprietress of a café (giving the address), to thank her for her generosity in giving me a breakfast every day for two months without demanding payment, which it was then impossible for me to make. I was then in misery, but, since fortune has smiled on me, it is only just that I should pay for the sixty breakfasts to which I owed my life."

TAXATION.—The revenue returns show that the drinkers and smokers pay the amount of the interest on the national debt; and what we should do without the money of the said drinkers and smokers it is not easy to say. The deeds, agreements, &c., of the living pay less stamp duty in a year than the probates and administrations of the dead of the year. Insurances from fire pay double the tax assessed on inhabited houses, shops, &c. The probate and legacy duty upon personal property pay almost precisely the same sum—rather more than £1,000,000—as the land tax, succession duty, and stamps on deeds and other instruments.

BYRON'S GRANDSON—SINGULAR STORY.

A YOUTHFUL member of an aristocratic house, whose beginning and end are like fraught with interest, has just paid the debt of nature. We allude to "Byron Noel, Viscount Ockham," whose death took place on Monday week, at Wimbledon-hill, by the rupture of a bloodvessel, at the early age of six-and-twenty years. This young nobleman was the elder of the two sons of the Right Hon. William, eighth Lord King, who was raised to the earldom of Lovelace at her Majesty's coronation in 1838, and is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Surrey. His mother was Ada, late Countess of Lovelace, a lady of hereditary interest far beyond the narrow pale of the peerage roll, as the only child of the poet Byron, the very Ada whom Lord Byron so feelingly apostrophised in one of the most passionate of his poems. His grandmother was the amiable and ill-starred wife of the proud and haughty poet-lord, whose death we had occasion to chronicle in our columns little more than two years ago, a lady who devoted the summer and the autumn of her days to the steady and systematic practice of wholesale charity in the highest sense, and whom many a poor curate's family, and many a poor reformatory child, will have reason to bless to the end of their days. The heiress of the Noels was not happy in her union with George Gordon, Lord Byron, as all the world is aware; and, perhaps, the world at large, far beyond the borders of Surrey, knows that the inheritance to which the Lovelace succeeded has been less happy than most in respect of domestic concord. At all events, those who have sojourned in the neighbourhood of Ripley and Guildford are aware that since the death of Ada, Countess of Lovelace, the proud towers of East Horsley have not held the heir apparent to the titles of his father and of his grandmother; but that—whether by his own or by his parent's fault—the latter has been living a life from hand to mouth, well contented, if half the story that we have heard be true, to earn his daily bread as an artisan by the sweat of his brow in a dockyard not a hundred miles from Blackwall, rather than run riot in his father's lonely halls. There seems to have been in the case of young Lord Ockham a sort of hereditary Nemesis—as classical writers would call it—which pursued him, if not from the cradle, at least from his earliest manhood, to the grave. At an early age he entered the Royal Navy, but left it after a few months' service—we know not why, but it was conjectured at the time that the pride of his soul would not allow him to obey his superiors. Be this as it may, he seems to have learnt obedience in another school, and one to which but few lords or titled persons are sent to gain experience. The next that we hear of him is as a common sailor; for it is a fact that, though the eldest son of a peer of the realm, he went out to America in a merchant-vessel, working his way before the mast. Tired of his newly-adapted profession, the young Lord assumes a new character, and next turns up as a common workman in the shipyard of Mr. Scott Russell, in the Isle of Dogs, where he took his wages week by week along with his plebeian brethren. The late millwright at Blackwall was not only the eldest son of a peer, but had been for the last two years a peer of the realm in his own right, having succeeded to the barony of Wentworth on the death of his amiable but unfortunate grandmother in the summer of 1860. We are not aware that he ever claimed his summons to the House of Lords in right of this high-sounding title or whether the summons was formally addressed to him, but came back to the authorities at Westminster through the Dead-letter Office, marked with the well-known red ink indorsement of "Gone away and left no address."

The deceased, who was an ardent lover of liberty and advocate of popular rights, inherited some of the eccentricities of his grandfather. Instead of associating with his equals in rank and fortune, he preferred the independence of honest labour, and maintained himself for many years by his earnings as a shipwright at Deptford, where he worked and received wages as an ordinary mechanic. He does not appear to have been exactly imbued with the feelings which induced Peter the Great to labour in a similar capacity; but, being of an ingenious turn of mind, and entertaining certain abstract theories on the equal rights of man, he spurned the advantages which the accident of birth conferred upon him and lived on the proceeds of his own industry and handicraft. He died in the 26th year of his age, and we believe was not married, though it is said that he was engaged to a young girl, in Poplar, of humble birth but most respectable character.

THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—It is understood that there will be no opposition to the election of Alderman Rose, the next in rotation to the office of chief magistrate. Some time since it was suggested that probably the present Lord Mayor would be elected a third time to fill the office, but this idea is now abandoned, as his Lordship is indisposed to undertake again the arduous duties which the position involves. Alderman Muggidge, who was the unsuccessful opponent of Alderman Cubitt on the last occasion, has retired from civic duties; and there is now no one between the present Lord Mayor and Alderman Rose, who is popular, not only in his own ward, but throughout the City, among other causes, for the great exertions which he has made to promote the efficiency of the London Rifle Brigade, in which he holds a commission as Major.

NAVAL UNIFORM.—The Lords of the Admiralty are about to issue an order for the abolition of the full-dress uniform at present worn by officers of the Navy, and to substitute in its stead a neat tunic, which is pronounced to be a most satisfactory improvement and an economy to the wearer; as, instead of three coats, which at present constitute a portion of an officer's necessaries kit—namely, the full dress, only worn at Court; the undress, rarely worn on duty; and the frock, or great coat, in daily use—one coat will suffice, the difference between the dress and undress being the epaulettes only, which, it is stated, are to be retained.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The gardens of this society continue to be most numerous attended, a very fair increase in the number of visitors from the International Exhibition having taken place since the establishment of the system of remission to the building. The excellent performances of military music which are given daily form a constant attraction, and the flowers in the ribbon-beds and parterres are just now in great luxuriance. Several remarkably interesting plants and other objects have lately been added to the society's collection, and may now be seen in the conservatory. Among others we may mention some cocoons of the alanthus silk-worm, a cactus-plant covered with the cochineal insect, some specimens of the cotton-plant, and last, but by no means least, a truly magnificent American aloe in full bloom—the plant which is said popularly to flower but once in a hundred years. The last flower show of the season at these delightful gardens, which took place on Wednesday, was threatened with very unfavourable weather; and the rain continued long enough to render the attendance at the opening of the show unusually small. But in the afternoon there was a bright sky and a considerable concourse of visitors. The exhibition itself, though small, was exceedingly good. The great conservatory and a portion of the western corridor were occupied with stands containing a beautiful variety of autumn flowers, and a number of rare and novel exotics of the fern family.

DISCOVERY OF A MEDIEVAL TRYPTICH.—In the recent clearance of pews, galleries, shrines, and antiquities in the choir of Hexham Abbey, the Ogle shrine, which had been converted into a pew, was taken down, as well as everything else. It stood on the south side of the choir, occupying one bay, from pillar to pillar, and was inclosed by open-pannelled and carved oak screenwork of perpendicular workmanship, the interior of which was snugly covered with green baize. When this covering was torn off the altar painting of the shrine was found to be *in situ*. This interesting relic, doubtless has hidden since the Reformation, is a tryptic of the fifteenth century. It has a massive frame of oak, 4ft. 3in. by 6ft. 6in., of the same character of moulding and carving as the screenwork inclosing the shrine. The three panels of the picture are of a uniform size—1ft. 10in. by 3ft. 8in., and the subjects in each are confined within an outline of a vesica form, and enriched with diapered backgrounds. The centre compartment represents Christ in the act of rising from the tomb, the lower half of the figure being concealed by the decorated side slab. The eyes are closed and head bowed down, an expression of inconceivable sorrow and compassion pervading the features. Blood streams from the crown of thorns, and from the wounds. Above the crown of thorns, which is curiously raised in slight relief, is a gorgeous nimbus, which, it is evident, once blazed with gold. This ornament is in bold relief, as are two candlesticks placed on each side of the tomb. Below the tomb, and behind the nimbus, and in other interstices, there is a diaper of gold stars. A wavy vesica of clouds confines the whole, which stands out thus cloud-enveloped from a deep crimson background, diapered with hexagonal sombre-coloured rosettes, each rosette containing the letters I. H. C. painted in the same tint. The compartment to the left of this contains a full-length figure of the Virgin holding the Infant Christ on one arm, and a sceptre, announcing her sovereignty as Queen of Heaven, in the other hand. The nimbus of this figure is also in high relief, and is more elaborate in design than that upon the head of Christ. A raised nimbus surrounds the head of the Infant, and the sceptre is richly ornamented in relief. The robe of the Virgin is of a crimson colour, and has a small geometrical pattern upon it. It is fastened upon the breast with a row of embossed clasp ornaments. Over the arm on which she holds the Child and below her waist falls a piece of amber-toned drapery, covered with fleurs-de-lis. This figure is surrounded by a double border of golden rays, following the same vesica outline, behind which the background is diapered with starry circles. The third compartment is filled with a representation of St. John. He bears in one hand a chalice, in the other a palm branch. The edge of the chalice, its stem and its base, together with the numbers of the saint, are all rendered in the same character of ornament as that of the other subjects, but of different designs. The vesica outline of this painting is formed by a flowing scroll-like pattern. The diaper of the background is similar to that of the Virgin's panel. Portions of the curious raised ornament are lost, and the base of the centre panel has been used roughly; but, taking into consideration that the picture was unknown, formed part of a pew for perhaps three centuries, it is in wonderful preservation.

A NEW PLANET.—Mr. Robert Luther, the director of the Observatory of Bilk, near Dusseldorf, has just discovered a new telescopic planet, unless it be Daphne, discovered in 1866 by M. Goldschmidt, and since lost sight of. However this may be, the position of the planet on the 1st inst., at 2h. 58min. 56sec. after midnight, mean time of Bilk, was in right ascension 2 deg. 16 min. 17 sec. and in declination 2 deg. 35 min. 23 sec. In the course of three hours the right ascension had diminished by 5 sec. time and the declination by 1 sec.

Literature.

The Public Life of Lord Macaulay. By the Rev. FREDERICK ARNOLD, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford. Tinsley Brothers.

This book is a labour of love, which makes only limited pretensions, but it takes care not to fall short of them through slovenliness of workmanship or moral recklessness. Every "conceivable" interest is tenderly and conscientiously treated—friends, family, Whig, Tory, the public—and the general result is wholesome to readers of all classes, and informing to those who have not made themselves familiar with Lord Macaulay's career, through his speeches and the records of the last thirty-five years. Mr. Arnold has, we are glad to observe, both the courage and the clear-sightedness to come forward and say that the famous Montgomery review by Lord Macaulay should be suppressed. We, certainly, have no desire to defend writing like that of "The Omnipotence of the Deity," "Satan," or "Luther," and we do not think (with Mr. Arnold) that the large circulation of one of those poems is any proof of its having merits such as Mr. Macaulay could be expected to recognise; but we heartily condemn abusive and unfair criticism, even of bad poetry. In a review thrown off from the level at which a man of Macaulay's faculties and culture wrote, there was nothing complimentary to be said of the late Mr. Montgomery's works; but it was quite possible to leave them alone. Or, if it was thought due to posterity to put it on record that "the police of literature" in the nineteenth century had had their eye on this pretender, in spite of his immense popularity, it should have been done with dignity and scrupulous justice. Perhaps it is only on prospective grounds that an "exposure" of such writing as Mr. Montgomery's can be justified; for, at the time, it enlightens none—not the intelligent public, who are, in fact, not in the dark; not the friends of the pretender, for they are below the capacity of being enlightened, and will go on believing in their false gods whoever tweaks them by the nose. And there is no doubt that poetry like Mr. Montgomery's and Mr. Tupper's really serves a useful purpose. These poor, coarse, gaudy growths prepare the poorer sorts of intellectual soils for something better. There is a standard by which if even Mr. Macaulay be judged he must take a very inferior rank. We can conceive, in some new "Dialogues of the Dead," a passage like the following, and should think it fair:—"Scene, HADES. Enter Shades of MACAULAY and ROB. MONTGOMERY. (After some preliminary talk) MONT.: Statements of 'fact' made by you in that review of my poems have been abundantly disproved; but, besides that, let me ask why you attacked so savagely writing which contained undoubtedly meritorious elements, pious feeling, sincere faith in goodness, and a true, though imperfect, sense of what is great and sublime? MAC.: All that, Sir, you were quite entitled to express; but you could not write poetry, and when you digressed into the attempt to do so, I was entitled to haul you up as a trespasser. MONT.: My good Sir, what is your answer, if I reply thus:—You, Mr. Macaulay, were a most picturesque and interesting writer, and were entitled to make pictures and play with the outside of great subjects as long as your public would tolerate you; but you were not a thinker, and when you digressed into attempts at thinking, I, or anybody that was fit for the task, was entitled to haul you up as a trespasser." This is a sort of *tu quoque* which might be used against the great essayist by even so poor a card as Mr. Montgomery, and not quite unfairly. The lesson is the undoubtedly difficult one of equitable toleration all round the compass. Mr. Arnold does not come up to that mark exactly; but he is never a partisan, and, after this little Montgomery episode, we just return for a moment to his book merely to say it is pleasant reading; and so, good-by.

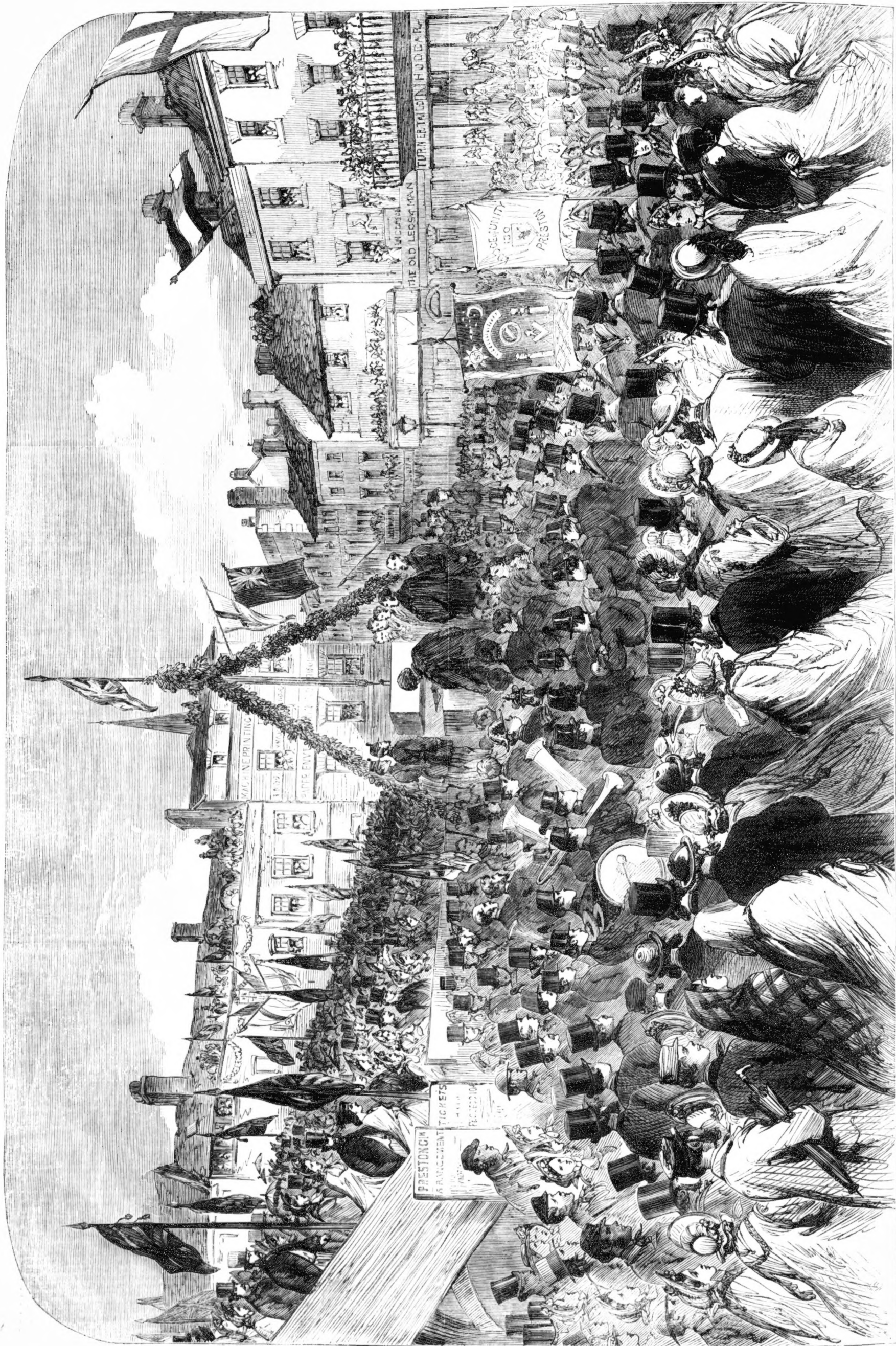
A Literal Extension of the Latin Text, and an English Translation of Domesday Book, in relation to the County of Middlesex. Vacher and Sons, and Longman and Co.

A "notice," in the ordinary sense, of "Domesday Book" would be a useless attempt. The work is acceptable alone to the lawyer and the antiquarian, excepting, indeed, as we suspect, the occasional "general reader," who will probably enjoy the quaint terms in which it is composed, and possibly take some interest in elucidating its mysteries. But an explanation concerning the new printed form will answer every purpose of the publishers and the public. Some time since Government announced an intention of executing a fac-simile of "Domesday Book" by the process called photo-zincography, and many interested people hailed the announcement with delight. But some of the more sagacious perceived that such a work would not be precisely all that was to be desired. Everybody does not know Latin, and very few know the contracted Latin in which our parsimonious ancestors wrote some eight centuries since. Moreover, the Latin of the period had to be mixed with much Saxon, which has now disappeared; and as the survey of each county was chronicled in the county itself, of course there were many local words which were not to be found all over England. Under these circumstances, to prepare an edition to accompany that of Government, and to make itself intelligible to all mankind, was the object of Messrs. Vacher, and the first instalment, the county of Middlesex, is now issued. Bearing in mind, as the preface says, that the principal objects in consulting "Domesday" are either of a legal character, or those of the local antiquarian, the identification of names of places, the tracing their rise, their progress, their relation to each other, and the numerous illustrations of the life and manners of the people scattered throughout the book, it seemed doubtful if a mere English translation would be satisfactory to all classes of inquirers. The absence of the actual words would be regretted. To supply this presumed demand, then, on one page is given the actual text, line for line, but every word given in full, without the puzzling contractions which distinguish the original. On the opposite page is given a literal translation of the Latin text, which, with a few explanations and editorial comments, makes the whole affair as clear as can be desired. Without professing to have read the book throughout, we may say that our own testing of occasional passages was perfectly satisfactory, and there is no doubt that human penetration has lightened up the darkness of the middle ages with much successful brilliancy. But, with all its brilliancy, "Domesday-Book" cannot be called light reading. For a time it is humorous enough, but as a "sensation" it does not last long.

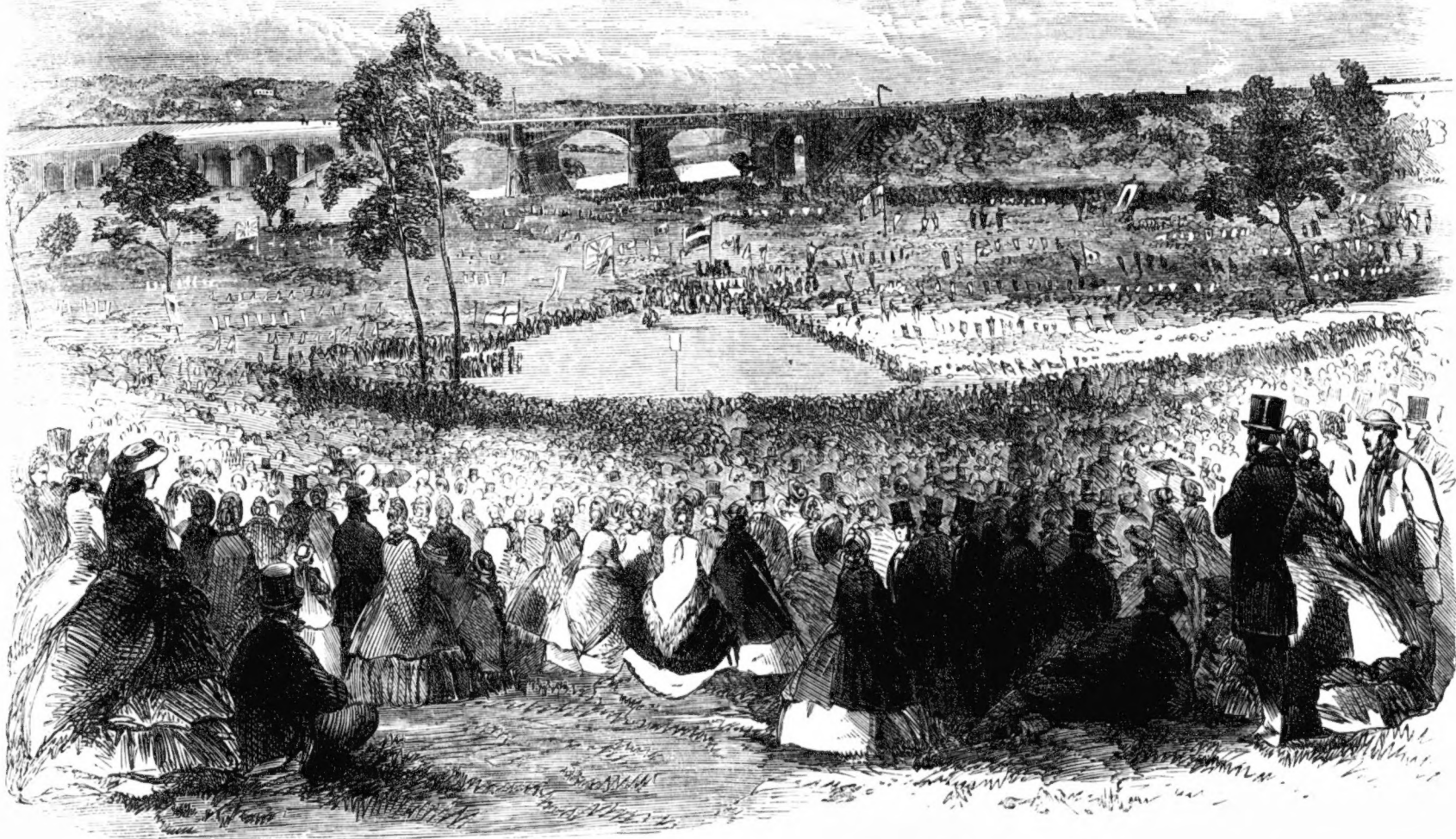
Sonnets. By the Rev. CHARLES STRONG, M.A., F.R.S. Author of "Specimens of Sonnets from the most celebrated Italian Poets, with Translations." Second Edition. Walton and Maberly.

Mr. Strong's sonnets are scholarly and smooth; not empty of thought, feeling, and imagery; but not such as the world will take for poetry. The titlepage is marked "second edition," which we really do not understand; for certainly no one would buy this "elegant" volume merely for its contents, though, if he knew the author, he might be glad to have such a pleasant record of his best moods.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—One of the most interesting of recent acquisitions of the Zoological Society is the Aye-Aye of Madagascar (Cheiromys Madagascarensis). Three years ago a specimen of this rare animal was sent to Professor Owen from the Mauritius, by Mr. H. Sandwith, M.D., C.B., which had been obtained from Madagascar. When the dissection which Professor Owen made and the account of it was communicated to the Zoological Society, it attracted the greatest attention, as it placed beyond all doubt the fact that the animal belonged to the quadrumanous or monkey order, and not to the rodents. Our readers will be interested to hear that a living specimen has arrived in the Zoological Gardens, having been sent by Mr. Melish. It is a female, and gave birth to a young one on the voyage. When it arrived it was in poor condition, but, owing to the sedulous care which Mr. Bartlett, the superintendent, has taken, its health has manifestly improved. The birds of paradise in the gardens are now placed in a cage which opens to the air, and they enjoy the sunshine appreciably. The yellow lateral tufts on the wings begin to be developed. The greatest care has still to be taken to prevent the two males from fighting. The attention of visitors is greatly attracted by the eccentric movements of the little kagu (Rhynchoceros), a newly-discovered bird from New Caledonia. It is of the most lively and frolicsome disposition, chasing the other birds round the cage, and making itself exceedingly entertaining to the lady visitors. The lioness has again given birth to cubs, which exhibit the curious disease of congenital malformation of the osseous palate; they only survived a few hours. All the animals in the new antelope house thrive well, and the greatest care is being taken of the valuable breeds of wild horses, kangas, khurs, &c., which are now preserved therein.



THE PRESTON GUILD.—LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW TOWNHALL.



THE PRESTON GUILD.—MEETING OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN AVENHAM PARK.

THE PRESTON GUILD.

THE HISTORY OF THE GUILD.

THE town of Preston was one of no small importance even in Saxon times, and dates its reception of municipal privileges probably as far back as the middle of the twelfth century. Certain it is that "The Custumal of Preston," a curious document possessed by the town, which records the peculiar privileges of the borough, and

which was prepared in the thirteenth century, speaks of them as having been long enjoyed. The Corporation boasts the possession of no less than fourteen charters, granted by successive Sovereigns, the first from King Henry II. Preston has returned members to Parliament, with few intermissions, since the thirteenth century, and possesses many ancient customs. The most remarkable is an assembly held every twenty years called the "Guild," connected in ancient times only with municipal rights, but memorable in later days for

the festivities with which it has been associated. These recorded "Guilds," "Guild Merchants," or "Jubilees," have been held in Preston since 1328, the second year of the reign of Edward III. They are of Saxon origin, and some enthusiastic antiquaries insist on their having originated even anterior to the reign of Alfred the Great. Up to 1542 they were held at irregular intervals and different times of the year, but since that period they have taken place every twenty years, commencing the first Monday after St. John's Day. Twenty-two of



ENTRANCE TO THE PICTURE-GALLERIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—THE STICK AND UMBRELLA QUESTION.

these "Guilds" are on record, and on Monday of last week the celebration of the twenty-third was commenced with more than ordinary splendour and solemnity. For some months past a committee has been engaged in preparing for the Guild. By some it was urged that, on account of the distress existing in the manufacturing districts—a distress in which Preston is visited by a full share of suffering—it would be advisable to postpone this ancient festival to a future year. A majority of the council, however, decided that the customary festivities and ceremonies of the occasion should be observed, that it should be made as attractive as possible, and that whatever funds might be realised should be applied to the relief of the distress which weighs so heavily on the great bulk of the population.

In the middle ages the Guild meeting was convened for enacting laws for the government of the community, and for granting and renewing the freedom of the borough, without which no man could trade in the town or enjoy any other privilege as an inhabitant. A person living in the borough and not free of the Guild was, in the eye of the law, "a foreigner" and an alien. As an all-important part of the municipal machinery, the "Guild" gradually became the occasion of joyous festivity. As the privileges of the freedom are now of little value, the festivity is of far more importance than the real business. In this light, it is an institution in which the inhabitants feel great interest; and no doubt it will continue to be held for many generations to come, gradually undergoing those changes in the mode of celebration which the taste of the time requires, until it differs as much from the celebration of this year as that celebration differs from the rejoicings of two hundred years ago.

During one of the incursions of the Scots under Robert Bruce, in 1323, Preston was burned to the ground and the Guild records destroyed. The first recorded Guild Merchant, therefore, is that of 1328. Others were held in 1397, 1415, 1429, 1459, 1500, and 1542, and since then every succeeding twenty years. The Guilds of 1762, 1782, 1802, and 1822, were celebrated with much pomp and display. When, in 1835, the Corporation Reform Bill placed Preston, in common with other chartered boroughs, under its provisions, it became a question as to the propriety of celebrating the Guild in future, the alteration in the law having rendered the legal portion of the ceremony unnecessary. The year 1842 was also one of depression in the cotton trade, and it was held that, at such a time, the celebration of a festival where mirth and jollity should reign supreme was inopportune. The objection was, however, overruled; a public meeting and by a deliberate vote of the Town Council, so the celebration took place as usual. It lasted five days, was witnessed by a great influx of visitors, and produced gross receipts to the amount of £2500, of which, after paying all expenses, upwards of £200 remained for charitable purposes.

THE WEEK'S FESTIVITIES.

Although the weather was very unpropitious, almost the whole of the festivities of the week passed off with spirit and were thoroughly enjoyed by a vast concourse of residents of the town and district, and visitors from far and near. The opening of the Guild Court, on Monday week, gratified the lovers of ancient ceremonials—the procession was in itself a great attraction. The laying of the foundation-stone of the new Townhall was a grand pageant, much enhanced by the assistance of the officers and brethren of the lodges of Freemasons in the district; the Guild Mayor's banquet was a splendid example of civic hospitality; the annual show and dinner of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society, under the presidency of the Earl of Derby, whose family has been connected with the town for centuries, was eminently calculated to meet the tastes of a large portion of the population, as well as a source of attraction to visitors; and the processions of friendly societies on one day and the trades on another were such as we believe could be seen in few other towns in England on any occasion. Of the trades procession in particular, we think we may safely say that it stands, and will stand probably for years to come, without parallel. The procession of the Catholic Guilds, too, was in the highest degree interesting; while the grand demonstration of Sunday-schools in Avenham Park proved to be, without exception, the most beautiful spectacle of the week. Then there were musical entertainments—oratorios and concerts sustained by talent of the very highest order; and the lovers of terpsichorean enjoyments were certainly not forgotten, as may be instanced by the fact that there were on one night a full dress ball, on another one especially patronised by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons, on Friday a grand costume ball, and the juveniles had a ball of their own to wind up the proceedings. In addition to these by no means common attractions, there were operas at the theatre, Biondin exhibited his feats on the Marsh, old English athletic sports were engaged in, and, following the now prevailing fashion, there was even a dog show. Of the success of the celebration as a festival there can be but one opinion—it has been great, and it would have been greater had not the climate of our country maintained its character while the Prestonians maintained theirs. The weather, indeed, was exceedingly adverse during the whole week, so much so on the night of the agricultural dinner that all the gentlemen at the banquet, which took place in a pavilion, were drenched, except Lord Derby, who, as chairman, sat under a canopy, and was thus saved from the deluge which compelled the rest of the company to quit the table for a time.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW TOWNHALL.

One of our Engravings represents the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Townhall—not the least interesting portion of the week's proceedings. The ceremony took place on Tuesday, and was the great affair of that day. The new structure, which is to occupy the site of the old one in the Market-place, is from the design of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, the well-known architect, and is in the Gothic style, with a tower and spire at one corner. The ceremony took place with full masonic honours in the presence of a vast concourse of people, who filled all the windows in view, and in some instances they occupied the tops of the houses. The stone was laid by Mr. R. Townley Parker, as Guild Mayor, who was assisted by several distinguished brethren of the craft. About seven hundred Masons walked in procession through the principal streets, headed by a band, and accompanied by the Corporation, to the Market-place. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the proceedings from a capacious stand erected for that purpose.

DEMONSTRATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Our other Engraving represents the demonstration of Sunday-school children, belonging to the schools of all denominations in the town, in Avenham Park. This event took place on Friday, and was the leading feature of the day's proceedings.

At an early hour in the morning the children began to assemble in their various schoolrooms, and for a considerable time the streets were dotted with groups of twos and threes, all dressed in their neatest and best attire, and all hurrying forward as fast as their little legs and the closely-pressed multitudes of sightseers would let them, to their respective places of meeting. On their arrival there, each was presented, by the considerate liberality of the Mayor, with a Guild medal, which was worn attached to the breast with blue ribbon during the whole of the subsequent proceedings of the day. In addition to this appropriate decoration most of the children were adorned with white or coloured rosettes. From the schoolrooms they marched in processional order, in many cases headed by bands of music, to one or other of three great centres, appropriated respectively to the Church of England schools, the Catholic schools, and those belonging to the body of Protestant Dissenters. Thence they walked in three large divisions to Avenham Park, where they were united into one vast mass. The children walked two abreast, and never surely were prouder or happier little people seen in the world. As they paced along to the lively strains of numerous bands, with a thousand flags and banners waving gaily above their heads, their rosy faces glowed with delight, which was reflected back again from the smiling features of the spectators. Many of the girls were dressed in spotless white, with blue or green scarfs, while the boys carried small union-jacks, which fluttered in the air as they strode onward with the gait of precocious manhood. Nothing could exceed the display of flags, banners, and devices of various kinds, but those of the Catholic schools were pre-eminently beautiful. They consisted of the richest silk, fringed with gold, and were either stiff with

embroidery or covered with paintings of the most charming description. Here and there, too, in the Catholic procession, silver crosses studded with jewels shone and sparkled in the sun, adding immensely to the brilliancy of the spectacle.

Avenham Park, the point to which the processions converged, is a small but beautiful meadow, almost as smooth as a bowling-green, on the banks of the Ribble, at the south end of the town. It is inclosed landward by a semicircular range of hills, or rather cliffs, the upper face of which is cut into serpentine walks and gardens, the latter attached to a row of villa residences built on the summit of the heights. The low ground nearest the river was reserved for the Sunday-school children, but the slope behind, as far as the foot of the private gardens, was put into the possession of the public. No better spot could have been selected for a display on a grand scale, for the level meadow formed a splendid arena, while the surrounding heights, with their walks and terraces at different elevations, rose with the sweep of an amphitheatre. Early in the afternoon all the entrances to the park were closed against the public, and for the space of three hours the school-children poured through them in unbroken streams. As fast as they arrived they were disposed with admirable precision around a platform erected in the centre of the ground. There was not the slightest disorder or irregularity; on the contrary, the children marched, wheeled, and faced about at the word of command with the skill of trained soldiers, and at last each school found itself exactly in the place where it was intended to be. When all had assembled, the scene was really magnificent. Every inch of the rising ground was covered with spectators, of whom at least 60,000 or 70,000 must have been present. The gardens higher up were filled with gay groups of ladies and gentlemen, while the windows and roofs of the houses which crown the heights were all fully occupied. On the green sward below were massed certainly not less than 25,000 children, over whose heads innumerable flags and banners floated and rustled in the air, and from whom there occasionally arose a cheer which must have been heard at a distance of many miles. Immediately behind flowed the rapid Ribble, its broad bosom swelled by the recent rains, and covered with a fleet of swift-darting pleasure-boats. Beyond lay a wide expanse of richly-wooded country, with here and there a mansion or farmhouse, or, more rarely, the chimney of a cotton-mill peeping out from the foliage. Over this splendid scene the sun shed a flood of golden light, the ardour of his beams, which might otherwise have been too keenly felt, tempered by white fleecy clouds, resembling masses of driven snow. The universal opinion was that such a scene had never before been witnessed in Preston, and that it was alone sufficient to render the Guild memorable for ever. But the effect was still further increased when the children and instrumental bands broke into a hymn composed for the occasion. The mighty volume of sound rose and swelled until it seemed to fill the air, and when it died away an irrepressible cheer, repeated again and again, burst from the immense auditory on the heights above. A similar impression was produced by the National Anthem, which fitly closed the proceedings in the park. It was now late in the afternoon, and the children were immediately put in motion, leaving the park in the same order in which they had entered it, and with the same absence of confusion they perambulated some of the principal streets, to the admiration of all who beheld them, and then returned to their respective school-rooms, where they were regaled with tea and cake.

"NO STICKS OR UMBRELLAS ALLOWED."

AMONGST all the contests (and they have been neither few nor far between) which the management or mismanagement of the details at the Great Exhibition have occasioned, the great umbrella question has, perhaps, been the fiercest and most exasperating. Whether it proceed from the well-known difficulty of retaining any personal claim upon this implement when it is once out of the owner's hands, or from a fashion which has gradually instituted the system of identifying people by, and inevitably associating them with, the particular sort of umbrellas they carry, it is difficult to determine. We incline to the latter theory, however; for when it is considered how short a time has elapsed since Jonas Hanway was hooted by irreverent street boys for sporting this useful equipage, there must be a deep and subtle reason, a sort of fitness and perfect congruity, in carrying an umbrella that indicates the position in life of a large number of mankind, as well as the disposition by which they are actuated. To say no more of it, is not even the very oldest "gamp" that was ever built of gingham a token of respectability? Of respectability in difficulties it may be, and capable only of a feeble and unworthy tribute to the proprieties, but still either of orderly reminiscences of, or yet unfulfilled longings after, "better days."

Did anybody ever expect much from a man who never carried an umbrella? Is not his refusal to conform to this bland custom—which links in one common family the "swell" and the "monthly nurse"—a token of unreliability, of bohemianism, of criminal disregard not only to personal appearance but to social reputation? Would any tradesman hesitate a moment if asked to give credit between the umbrella-less customer and he who balances a neatly-folded silk or alpaca, either with or without a case? Our Engraving fitly represents the consternation with which any interference with this beloved appendage is regarded by the public. Will that tall and languid swell deliver up his cherished companion, refined to the utmost degree of slenderness, without a representation that "that's the sort of thing a fella can't stand"? Will the irate country visitor enter the gallery at all at such a price as the chance of losing that respectably-bulging heirloom by committing it to the charge of a "jack in office"? No; rather will he imitate the plethoric sleep of the sensible and weary gentleman who prefers to sit in the lobby. The helpless foreigner submits and wonders; it is not the custom in his own country for visitors to poke out the eyes of pictures with refractory ferules, and he can't understand the meaning of being deprived of his bazaar-stick, with the buckhorn handle and German-silver mount. But he has been accustomed to obey people placed in authority, and has faith in a uniform. As to the English visitors to the picture-galleries, when the exhibition is at an end, and its shortcomings are matters of renewed discussion, the umbrella grievance will add rancour to depreciation and defiance to contempt.

THE QUEEN IN GERMANY.—Her Majesty and suite have arrived at Rheinhardtshausen, in Gotha, which is the goal of her journey. She was met by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, brother of her late husband. The meeting was of an affecting character; and the whole journey, reminding her Majesty, as it must have done, of a former visit, made under different circumstances, must have called up many painful emotions. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to find that the health of her Majesty does not suffer.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BEAT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Capt. Sir Edward Porrett, Bart., V.P., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £19 were given to the crews of the Berwick and Arklow life-boats, belonging to the institution, for going off with the view of rendering assistance to vessels in distress, but which did not, however, afterwards require their services. A reward of £2 was likewise granted to four country people who had promptly manned a small boat and had rescued three men whose boat had struck on a rock during a gale of wind and a heavy sea, off Ballysken, on the coast of Limerick. Various other rewards were also voted for saving life from wrecks. A communication was read from his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., President of the institution, stating that he accepted with much pleasure the model of the institution's life-boat and transporting-carriage which the society had presented to him, and that he should preserve them as a memorial of the important benefit which the Life-boat Institution had conferred on the shipwrecked sailor. During the past month new life-boats and transporting-carriages had been sent to Witherness, near Hull, and Appleton, in Devon. On the occasion of the inauguration of the Witherness life-boat, about 20,000 persons had assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. It was reported that some French officers had recently visited one of the life-boat stations of the institution on the north-east coast, and that they had expressed their high admiration of its completeness to accomplish the humane object in view. With its 122 life-boat establishments, each of which involves an annual charge of £10, it is quite manifest that a large permanent income is required by the institution to enable it to continue the important and national work which it has undertaken of saving the lives of persons of all nations who may be wrecked on our coast. Payments amounting to upwards of £600 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

ON CERTAIN STIMULANTS.

AN investigation of the highest importance to a large majority of Britons has been excited of late by a series of articles in the medical journals. Some public discussion has been elicited, and the result has already begun to exercise a strong influence upon the professors of medicine, and through them upon the habits of their patients. The question is that of the effect of alcohol upon the human system, when received into it in the form of spirits.

We are not about to enter upon the subject of teetotalism. The teetotalers ignorantly condemn all intoxicating beverages as alcoholic, and draw no distinction between the products of fermentation and those of distillation. That distinction is practically found to be most marked in its character. The medical discussion to which we have alluded has borne upon the effect of alcohol in its separate form, not as a principle which may be procured by artificial means from any customary human aliment. Indeed, alcohol may be produced from corn or grape, as from beer or wine.

The articles to which we have referred have since been followed by one in the *Cornhill Magazine* entitled "Does alcohol act as food?" an essay which has attracted much attention, and called forth no small amount of laudatory criticism, although, strangely enough, the writer does not allude to the difference which we have pointed out between alcohol present in an undeveloped form and alcohol taken as a drink either diluted or *per se*.

It may serve to illustrate the matter if we take a hasty retrospect of the introduction of spirits into England. For many centuries, and until within one or two from our own time, beer and wine were the ordinary exhilarating beverages of Englishmen. The few cordials and "strong waters," as they were then termed, sold to consumers were imported and sold at high cost as a luxury for the rich. When English distillers began to produce them as a solace and means of debauch to the operative and poorer classes the effects speedily manifested themselves in such a way as imperatively to call for legislation. The House of Commons, in 1735, declared by resolution the use of spirits to be "pernicious to the health and morals of the people." A duty of twenty shillings was laid upon all spirituous liquors, and it was rendered penal to retail them except under a licence costing £50 per annum, which, it was trusted, would amount to a prohibition, especially as large rewards were held out to informers.

The severity of this Act defeated its intention. Unlicensed vendors of spirits plied a every street-corner, even among the crowds assembled at Tyburn to witness the execution of wretches betrayed into crime by intoxication or the desire of procuring drink. As to laying informations, the common informer who had ventured upon attempting such a means of gaining a mean sustenance would have found it far more dangerous and less profitable than highway robbery. To point at a man in the street and call him an informer was to signalise him for the pursuit of a mob against whose violence not even reputable householders dare offer refuge from murder. Even the justices shrank from executing the law in cases brought before them, still more from affording facilities for its carrying out. In 1742 it was submitted to Parliament that it would be well to consider whether this rigorous prohibition should not be relaxed, in order to check the dangerous increase of the use of spirits. Rational argument was used to the effect that, by licensing certain houses for the sale of such liquors, not only would the custom of the unlicensed sellers be reduced, but the honest tradesman would have an interest in promoting the maintenance of the law. The question gave rise to a famous debate in the Lords, reported, with, doubtless, far more of classic elegance than exactness, by Dr. Samuel Johnson, for Cave, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The remarkable point about this discussion is the perfect accord of the opposite parties as to the injurious effect of spirits. Lord Hervey declared that "liquors of which the strength is heightened by distillation have a natural tendency to inflame the blood, to consume the vital juices, destroy the force of the vessels, contract the nerves, weaken the sinews, disorder the mind, and precipitate old age." Lord Carteret claimed it as allowed on both sides that "the new liquor corrupts the mind, enervates the body, and destroys vigour and virtue at the same time." The supporters of the bill triumphed, and the licensing system was established, not with a view of rendering legal support to the traffic, but of restraining it within bounds as far as possible. The Bishops opposed the Act, and it was on this occasion that Lord Chesterfield, finding himself for the first time for some years voting with the rev. bench, expressed his doubt whether he had not passed to the wrong side. It was shortly after this period that our great Hogarth drew his famous cartoons of "Beer-street" and "Gin-lane." He understood this matter, and did not make the teetotalers' egregious blunder of confounding the "alcohol" in a pot of porter with the same element flavoured for the palate and presented to the customer as "spirits." He represented the beer-drinkers as strong, hearty, and prosperous; the slaves of the

gin fiend as starving, ragged wretches, attenuated by disease or furious with delirium. In the foreground sits a miserable, drunken hag, carelessly dropping her infant down the steps of a gin-cellar, over which is inscribed "Drunk for a penny, dead drunk for twopence; clean straw for nothing." One may find the same horrible motto recorded in the pages of Hume and Smollett as having been common over the entrances of similar dens at the period of the popularising of spirituous liquors in England.

But we have already almost reached the limits of a single article; we therefore must reserve for a future essay the facts and arguments—medical, historical, and social—which we intend to adduce against the use of distilled alcohol. We shall, we trust, treat the matter in no bigoted spirit; we shall not urge a syllable against, but rather in favour of, the use of sound wine, beer, and ale; but we nevertheless believe we can establish the fact that spirits tend, especially in the case of brainworkers, to enervate and destroy the finer tissues, and utterly to paralyse the faculties of the mind, conducing almost inevitably to a disorder of which too much is heard just at present, and which is known as "softening of the brain." We propound this as no new or original idea, but as one which has recently taken firm root, and is being propagated by most skilful, earnest, and experienced physicians, and is being seriously considered by no less earnest minds connected with literature and journalism.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

IT IS SAID that a marriage has been decided on between a brother of the Princess Alexandra of Denmark and a daughter of the King of Sweden.

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE now comprises 13,105 volunteers.

LORD PALMERSTON has given property, valued at £500, to the Corporation of Dublin, for a new cattle market.

THE EARL OF HARRINGTON died suddenly at his residence, Kensington Palace Gardens, on Sunday night last.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE has just issued a circular recommending the captains of merchantmen to protect their vessels with lightning-conductors.

THALBERG has been playing at Boulogne, preparatory to his musical tour in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

M. FAIVRE PISANI, one of the officers who accompanied Prince Napoleon in his voyage to America, is bringing out, in the form of letters, the narrative of the adventures of the Prince.

THE WELL-KNOWN ASTRONOMER CARLINI has just died at Brescia.

A THOUSAND PATENTS have been issued by the United States for improvements in ploughs, 750 of which have been granted within the last fifteen years.

THE ANNUAL BENEFIT FOR THE FUNDS OF THE ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE will this year take place at Her Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday, Oct. 9.

THE FOREIGN WATERING-PLACES are now in the prime of their musical activity. At Spa, among other entertainments, a new comic opera, in one act—"L'Éclaircie"—by MM. Duboy and Bernardi, has just been produced.

A NEW OPERA, by Pacini, founded on the subject of Don Juan de Marana, is in preparation at Milan, in which Mme. Borghesi-Manno takes the leading character.

AT DORNBERN, in the Vorarlberg, a vine is now to be seen bearing no less than 1500 bunches of grapes.

WE ARE GLAD to hear that the Government is alive to the necessity for increasing the accommodation for readers at the Record Office. It is understood that Mr. Pennethorne is engaged in preparing plans for an addition to the edifice in Fetter-lane.

THE DEPOSITORS in THE BILSTON SAVINGS-BANK, the funds of which were recently misappropriated by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, have already received a dividend of eleven shillings in the pound, and expect a further sum of four shillings in a short time.

HAYES, THE MURDERER OF MR. BRADDELL, was recently seen by two constables in the midst of a crowd at Castletown, but, fearing the mob, they dared not attempt to arrest him. A horse was brought by Hayes's son and the murderer rode off.

MR. ROBERT DAVY, a retired merchant, of Countess Weir, near Exeter, died at day or two ago, within a few weeks of a hundred years of age.

IT IS REMEMBERED that the performance of a new drama founded on Victor Hugo's "Miserables" has been prohibited by the censorship.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA has confirmed a sentence of sixteen years' imprisonment in irons against a Garibaldian emissary, named Viola, who had been arrested at Pesth and tried by court-martial.

THE MONUMENT erected to the memory of Maria Theresa at Wiener-Neustadt, near Vienna, was inaugurated on the 1st inst. The Emperor, the Archdukes, and the Archduchesses were present, as well as a number of Generals and deputations from all the different corps in the army. All the uniforms worn since 1762 were to be seen.

THE LINEN TRADE in all its branches flourishes in Ulster, and there is a brisk demand and good pay for labour in connection with it. The troubles in America have redounded to the advantage of the linen manufacturers and exporters.

AN ACCIDENT occurred by the inundation of a coalpit, at Monkwearmouth, on Saturday morning last, by which five men lost their lives.

SIR GEORGE GREY, the Home Secretary, has determined that the prosecution of Constance Wilson, alias Catherine Taylor, accused of wholesale poisoning, shall be assisted by the Government.

THE NEW TURKISH MINISTER OF FINANCE has made a discovery which, coming from Constantinople, is almost miraculous—he has actually found a large quantity of gold and silver coin in the Turkish exchequer. This treasure trove, which is estimated at about 1,500,000*l.*, is supposed to have lain concealed for upwards of a century.

A SOLDIER of the third battalion of Grenadier Guards was last week subjected to the infliction of fifty lashes, at the Wellington Barracks, London, for absenting himself without leave and using abusive language to his sergeant when remonstrated with on the subject.

A MAN FOUGHT A SINGLE COMBAT with a large dog, in Belfast, a few days ago, and came off considerably the worse in the encounter; in fact, had to be delivered from the infuriated brute, or his life would have fallen a sacrifice to his foolishness.

VARIOUS INUNDATIONS HAVE OCCURRED IN ITALY; among them one at Antrodoco, in the province of Aquila, where upwards of thirty families have been deprived of their homes. At Rieti the country lies under water: several mills and three bridges have been washed away, and some lives lost.

THE SUCCESS OF THE "DERRY DAY" and the "Railway Station" has been so unequivocal that Mr. Frith has received a new commission to paint three small pictures for which he is to receive £10,000. The subjects are to be "Morning in Covent-garden," "Noon in Regent-street" (the hour being four o'clock), and "Night in the Haymarket."

MESSRS. LAMB, of Birkenhead, have been commissioned to build two improved gun-vessels, their sides to be covered with shellproof plating, for the Chinese Government; for whom also Mr. John White, of West Cowes, has received orders to build a paddle-wheel steamer to realise a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

M. DE LAVALLETTE, the French Ambassador at Rome, has been summoned to Biarritz, where a military and political council will assemble, under the Emperor's presidency. It is to consist of M. Walowski, Marshal Niel, Marshal McMahon, M. Fould, and M. de Lavallette.

GENERAL TURRI has gone to Genoa to inspect the Hungarian Legion, the disbanding of which has been ordered by a decree which will come into force on the 1st of October next. A portion of it will, it is said, be incorporated in a foreign legion which is about to be formed on the model of the French Foreign Legion, and will form part of the regular Italian army.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, which is undergoing a complete restoration, will be reopened for Divine service on Sunday, the 5th of October. By that time all the obstructions which now detract from the beauty of the new Goldsmith-buildings will be removed, and the two rows bearing the honoured names of Johnson and Goldsmith will be able to look on each other without interruption.

IT IS STATED that the King of Italy was overheard saying to his physician, who was sitting to a painter: "Poor Garibaldi! they have driven him to commit an act of insanity, abandoning his lion heart. The fault is not wholly his, and they have compromised me also." This was reported to the Premier, who demanded an explanation from the King, but his Majesty declined to give him any satisfaction.

DURING A RECENT STORM IN IRON MOUNTAIN, America, the lightning struck a large ore-bank in one of the furnace cast, and dislodged and threw down from 200 to 2500 tons of ore. To have dislodged the same by powder would have cost the company several hundred dollars.

THE ROYAL OAK, iron-plated ship, was successfully launched at Clatham Dockyard on Wednesday.

PRINCE NAPOLEON is about to leave Paris for Corsica, and to occupy himself at Ajaccio in selecting a site for the monument to be erected to Napoleon I. The Prince will leave Corsica for Egypt.

TWO TOWNS IN EASTERN FLANDERS, Ardennes and Termonde, have adopted Garibaldi's March for the chimes of their church clock.

THE Birmingham people have shown sympathy with their distressed brethren of Lancashire. At a meeting held on Tuesday night a resolution to form a fund for the relief of the sufferers was adopted, and a very handsome sum was subscribed before the meeting broke up.

THE EX-KING LOUIS OF BAVARIA, father of the reigning Monarch, has just passed through Lyons, on his way from Geneva (where he had stopped two days at the Hotel des Bergues) to Rome. His Majesty, who is seventy-six years of age, travels incognito, under the name of Count de Spessard.

A PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION has been set on foot in Melbourne on behalf of the Lancashire operatives, and a handsome instalment already remitted by the mail which left the colony on the 26th of July.

NEW ZEALAND continues in an unsettled state, the Maoris refusing to accept terms of peace.

THE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, exercising the power vested in them by law, have issued orders against the driving or removal of sheep or lambs to or from certain places in Wiltshire. They have also made other minor regulations to prevent the spread of the prevailing disease; and the order is to be in force for three months.

MR. TAYLOR, a surgeon, at Ramsey, cautions the public of the extreme danger there is sometimes in eating Canadian partridges, and narrates some cases in which patients of his own were poisoned by eating them. It is reported to be known in Canada that sometimes these birds are poisonous; that when the snow is long on the ground they are driven by hunger to feed on the berries of some shrub which makes their flesh unsafe for human food.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

DR. SUMNER, Archbishop of Canterbury, is dead, and by his death another of the great prizes of the Church—the greatest, indeed—falls into the hands of Lord Palmerston. His Lordship has had to appoint more Bishops, perhaps, than any man that ever lived in modern times. London, York, Rochester, Norwich, Ripon, Worcester, have all been vacant once, and Carlisle, Durham, Gloucester, and Bristol twice, since his Lordship has been Premier; and now the mitre of Canterbury awaits his disposal.

What changes have swept over the Church since Dr. Sumner was made Bishop of Chester by the Duke of Wellington in 1828! At that time mild Evangelicalism was in the ascendant, having superseded almost entirely both the fierce Calvinism and the high-and-dry Churchism of a former age. On the shelves of almost all booksellers' shops in the kingdom might be seen "Apostolical Preaching by Dr. Sumner," "Sermons by Dr. Sumner," &c., ranged with "Sermons by Henry Bunt," and a whole regiment of books by Henry Bickersteth. These were the popular books in the Church at that time. They were all of the mild Evangelical school, and all had a large sale, and some were very profitable to their authors. Henry Bunt, it was said, made more than £10,000 out of those little volumes of milk-and-water sermons of his. But about thirty years ago arose what Milton would have called "the in-urrection of Puseyism," and thence came a great change over the Church, and mild Evangelicalism, with its popular literature, had to give place to quite a different school. The cloud appeared at Oxford, and, though the stern aspect which it first presented was not maintained, there cannot be a doubt that it has now spread pretty well over all the Church, and has in its sweep more or less coloured and changed said Church both in its ritualistic observances and its teaching.

At all events, it would be very difficult now to find such a man as the late Archbishop was thirty years ago to fill his vacant place. Such are the changes changing Time doth bring in one man's lifetime. But it is noteworthy that the late Archbishop seemed to be very little troubled by these changes, at least not outwardly; and certainly he did not interfere in the mad controversies which raged whilst he held the primacy. Perhaps he saw that interference would be of little avail. King Canute was not weaker before the advancing tide than the Archbishop was before the High Church storm which had set in; or perhaps he was not himself altogether inimical to a movement which was so favourable to the authority of the Church and to the exaltation of Bishops. Who can tell? One thing only is certain: he interfered very little, but mildly, in lambent flame, burnt his own smoke, and quietly let things take their course, treating all parties with gentlemanly courteousness and suavity, and performing those duties which involved no controversy with unsurpassed zeal and earnestness.

And now to return to the appointment of his successor. Does Lord Palmerston really select all these Bishops without consultation had of Queen or Cabinet? Constitutionally, the appointment is vested in the Crown, which constitutionally means "the Queen in Council." The Sovereign, however, now never presides in Councils of State. When the house of Hanover succeeded to the Crown the King used to preside at the meetings of the Cabinet; but George I. could not speak English; he soon, therefore, absented himself from discussions in which he could take no part; and the absence of the Sovereign thus became an established precedent which rules to the present day. How, then, is the thing managed? Is the Premier's decision supreme and uncontrollable? One would like to know how this matter stands. Surely Her Majesty has some voice in the business—some right of suggesting, if not of deciding.

The High Church organs complain that no eminent men are now elected to the Episcopal Bench; and this is true; it is a long while ago since a really eminent man was thus promoted. Dr. Whately was the last; and the reason for this it is not difficult to discover. It is the penalty which the Church has to pay for its new activity and ambition. It has grown very powerful of late, has revived Convocation, shown a desire to regain its old prerogatives, and, instead of being the servant, to become the master, of the State; and, whilst this feeling prevails in the Church, our statesmen are obliged to be very careful in their appointments to the Bench. If Palmerston could find another Whately now he would probably be the man. But where are you to find him?—a man at once so able, so wise, so firm to his own creed, and yet so moderate and charitable. Such men are rare indeed. There are able men in the Church; but then they have, for the most part, High Church notions, which in the atmosphere of a palace might ill-recede into something dangerous; and hence it is, no doubt, that men so little noted for their abilities are promoted. With the prevalence of High Church pretensions which we everywhere see around us, it would not do to have a Hildebrand, or even a Dr. Philpotts, and perhaps not a Samuel Wilberforce, at Lambeth. Who will be Dr. Sumner's successor nobody knows at present; but we may rest assured he will not be a man likely to be troublesome. The choice seems to be between a King Log and a King Stork, and in such case we know which Palmerston will prefer.

Our members of Parliament, having rested awhile, as it is their custom to do immediately after the close of the Session, are beginning again to make their voices heard. Mr. Leatham, the Radical member for Huddersfield, has been addressing his fellow-townsmen at Wakefield. There is not, however, much in his speech. He mourns over the "listless and lavish" Session of 1862. He deplores the fact that Parliamentary Reform, &c., have been "abandoned and tabooed;" but still he is hopeful, and concludes his harangue with a fine rolling prophetic pronouncement:—"We shall live to see these questions not merely debated the fall of parties and fate of Ministries, but what is of infinitely greater consequence, contribute, in the course of their triumphant solution, a new and glorious, and imperishable chapter to the history of British freedom." This, as the flush of an after-dinner speech, is very good, and one can imagine the cheers that it evoked, and how the glasses rattled on the table when the honourable member sat down. Mr. Leatham, I should say, must be a very effective after-dinner speaker, and for that very reason it is perhaps that he has not made a decided hit in the House.

A Captain Lennox, M.P., has also been on his legs, and perhaps some of your readers may have wondered who Captain Lennox is, as I do not make mention of such a person. Well, this gentleman's

name until lately was Hanbury—"Honourable Charles Spencer Bateman Hanbury"—but some months ago he took the name of Lennox. He is a Conservative, stiff and stanch; but in his late speech he, too, whines about the extravagance of our expenditure, which is amusing enough, for Captain Lennox does not very often appear in the House, and certainly never seems to take the slightest interest in its proceedings. But Disraeli struck the keynote of economy at the end of the Session, and I suppose every Conservative intercessional orator will attune his fiddle thereto. Captain Lennox is member for Leominster, and lives at Shebben Court, Leominster, where his father, Lord Bateman, it seems, also resides.

But the most important meeting was that which came off at Sheffield, where Sir John Ramsden and Mr. Kenneth Macaulay, cousin of the late Lord Macaulay, pronounced upon the distress in Lancashire, the American War, and things in general. Sir John no longer talks of "the bursting of the bubble," but spoke sensibly and modestly. Away from his tutor and patron, Mr. Horsman, Sir John might do better than he has yet done. He began well, and if he had kept under the wing of Lord Palmerston, who was very kind to him and gave him a good start, he might have attained to a fair position; but in an evil hour he left Palmerston for Horsman, and he will have to pay the penalty of exclusion from office certainly, and perhaps of the loss of his seat for the West Riding. Mr. Hadfield, if he did nothing more, succeeded in getting an article in the *Times* all to himself. But the speech which deserves most notice is that of Mr. Macaulay. Mr. Macaulay is a Conservative, but he struck a note not in harmony with Mr. Disraeli's key. He praised Lord Palmerston's policy; and here we have a straw in the wind which indicates the set of the current. Already it is beginning to be mooted that we shall have no change of Government next year. Trial may be made, but, unless the auguries fall, the attempt will not succeed; at least so I interpret the signs of the times. An article in the *Standard* sums up the Conservative gains during the last few years; but these calculations are fallacious. Nominally the Conservatives have gained in numbers; but there never was a time when the Conservative party was so loose in its allegiance to its chiefs as it is now. Everywhere I hear sentiments freely uttered like those of Mr. Macaulay; and I should be strongly disposed to bet that at the next innings Palmerston will carry his bat out of the field again.

The great race across the Atlantic between the Great Eastern and the Persia is over; and the Persia has beaten the big ship, which did not reach New York till some days after her competitor. The accident the Great Eastern met with may, to some extent, account for her being behind; but at all events those who backed her to beat the Persia—and it is said considerable sums depended on the event—have lost their money.

The Savage Club expedition to Manchester and Liverpool has been in every way gratifying and successful. Mrs. Stirling, who most kindly performed the journey for the express purpose of delivering the prologue, was, upon each occasion, received and rewarded with a tumultuous applause amounting to actual enthusiasm. The grace and beauty of Miss Laidlaw, who accompanied the party and played the Princess Eglantine in the burlesque of "Valentine and Orson," were as fully appreciated by the northern audiences as heretofore upon any London stage. The members of the club who appeared were mostly gentlemen connected either with dramatic literature or journalism, and the party was one of the merriest and most joyous that can be conceived. They were most courteously and hospitably treated, and, above all, enjoyed the felicity of aiding by their amateur efforts to raise a sum of no less than £700 for the sufferers by the Lancashire distress. I say "aiding," for this happy result is in no small degree attributable to the earnest energy and generously-bestowed labour of the local committees by whom the club had been invited, and who did their utmost to render the visit pleasant as well as beneficial. I may add that the Great Northern and the London and North-Western Railway Companies generously afforded free passes to the whole party, both going and returning.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The works at the Surrey Gardens for St. Thomas's Hospital are proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily. The music-hall has undergone such a metamorphosis that the most ardent of its old votaries would fail to recognise their former temple. It is now an all-but-completed hospital. The flooring is laid, the partitions are up, the painting nearly finished, and the house cleaners are removing the marks left by the workmen. Moreover, all the bedsteads are in; and the hoist for patients, with its machinery, is ready to be fitted in its place. The probability is that, by the end of this month, all the arrangements necessary for the reception of patients will be completed, the nurses' apartments being nearly finished already. The other buildings are also in a forward state, the museum being far fitted up that the specimens, scientific preparations, &c., are being arranged therein. The lecture and dissecting rooms are not so far advanced, but by the time the session commences and the students reassemble they will not be far from completion.

FOOD STATISTICS OF LONDON AND PARIS.—The *Gazette des Hôpitaux* gives some statistics of food in Paris, as compared with London. According to these the Londoner's nourishment is more substantial and invigorating than that of the Parisian. The consumption of bread is about equal in the two cities, but in London a large quantity of flour is used in family kitchens in addition to baker's bread. Of butchers' meat twenty per cent more is eaten in London than in Paris—the difference of population, of course, being taken into account in all these estimates. Twice as much fish is used in London as in Paris. The consumption of butter, milk, poultry, and fruit is larger, however, in Paris than in London. Of colonial produce, tea prevails in London and coffee in Paris. Of sugar, incomparably the larger quantity is consumed in the British capital; but this, we must presume, is attributable to the use of homegrown (beetroot) sugar in France, although the *Gazette* is not quite explicit on this point. As to drinks, beer prevails in London and wine in Paris, but there is a tendency to an increase of beer-drinking in Paris and of wine-drinking in London. Paris, happily for itself, consumes far less spirits than London. "In a word," the *Gazette* concludes, "London has the advantage in respect of the solidity of its food, and this is but fair, for we have not to contend with an English climate."

GARIBOLDI IN 1847.—An Italian paper publishes the following curious document relating to Garibaldi, dated Turin, Feb. 5, 1847, and addressed by the then head of the police department of the Ministry of War and Marine, Lazari, to the provisional Governor of Savoy, at Chambéry:—"Most illustrious Signor.—There has been in circulation for some time past in his Majesty's dominions a project of a subscription in favour of a certain Garibaldi, condemned to death by default by the Military Tribunal of Genoa, in the year 1834. The object of the subscription is to present to this individual a sword and medal on account of certain brave actions he has performed at Montevideo. In addition to the fact that this demonstration presents a strong character of partiality, it is also contrary to the commercial interests of his Majesty's States with America, and cannot be tolerated in those States on account of the condemnation recorded against the person it is thus proposed to honour. I therefore am in duty bound to instruct you to summon before you all those who in your provinces may have circulated the said project of subscription, in order that they may declare from whom they received their commission, and that all parties concerned may be immediately called upon to cease their proceedings under pain of prosecution. You will please also to give notice to the same effect in all taverns and places of public resort, warning the proprietors to prevent the said subscription from circulating in their establishments under pain of losing their licences."

"THE WOLF."

WE have already reproduced amongst our Engravings some of those pictures in which M. Verlat renders with such consummate truthfulness scenes in animal life. Visitors to the Great Exhibition will remember the spirited punning which we are able to represent this week. It is certainly inferior to none of the artist's productions in the surprising facility with which it seizes the very attitudes and movements of the animals, while it displays a breadth and vigour of execution which give it a more than ordinarily forcible character.

The cry of "Wolf!" has probably been raised before in that quiet village, for the breed of the dogs who have come to the rescue gives evidence of the work for which they are intended. The farmer, too, who has evidently snatched up the first if not the best weapon at hand, seems to know his foe, and not a gleam of pity beams either from his eye or from that of the girl, whose fear is for the moment overcome by indignation. That tender morning meal is interrupted, and the fierce but cowardly brigand will pay the penalty. Already that dog—too like himself except for a better education—has him by the throat; and, should he be shaken off, the other will hold him till he is dispatched. Meanwhile the lamb lies "dead as mutton"—a wonderful contrast to the short and sharp struggle which is going on in his too late defence.



THE WOLF. FROM A PICTURE BY VERLAT, IN THE BELGIAN SCHOOL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE Most Rev. John Bird Sumner, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, died on Saturday morning last at ten minutes past three o'clock, at his palace at Addington, near Croydon, in the presence of his brother, the Bishop of Winchester; his son-in-law, the Rev. Canon Thomas; his son, the Rev. John Sumner; and other relatives and friends. He passed off quietly and without any suffering. The Right Hon. and Most Rev. John Bird Sumner, D.D., was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, Vicar of Kenilworth, and the grandson of Dr. John Sumner, formerly Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and, consequently, elder brother of the present Bishop of Winchester. He was born at his father's parsonage in 1780, and, consequently, at the time of his decease was in his eighty-third year. Of his early life literally next to nothing is known. The position held by his grandfather plainly accounts for his being sent to Eton, and for his subsequently matriculating at King's College, Cambridge. After this, however, we have some data about him which show him to have been a ripe scholar and an able man. In 1800 he carried off Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode, a prize which has since been so hotly contested, and was once considered in the University as the blue ribbon in the Latin poetic field. In 1802 Mr. Sumner won the Hulsean Prize. In 1803 he took his bachelor's degree, and in 1807 that of M.A. Having entered holy orders, he somewhat later accepted an assistant mastership at Eton College, a post for which he was eminently qualified as a scholar and by the honours he had obtained at the University, and to which, also, doubtless, he was impelled from its being the school which had taught him to become distinguished.

From this position of usefulness Mr. Sumner was removed by his nomination to the rectory of Maple Durham, Oxon, where, however, his talents were not suffered by him to remain under a bushel. In 1814 he issued his "Treatise on the Records of the Creation," which not only gained the Burnet prize, but excited considerable general attention at the time. In 1820 he was appointed Canon of Durham, and eight years later, being then just forty-eight years of age, he became Bishop of Chester. In this post Dr. Sumner remained till the memorable epoch in Continental history—1848. Highly respected for the conscientious discharge of his episcopal duties, he took little or no part in Parliamentary debates, or even in those subjects such as in this country are known as topics of great national importance. To the general world he was almost unknown; when, therefore, on the death of Dr. Howley in the last-mentioned year, Dr. Sumner was called to the chair of St. Augustin,

some little surprise was manifested. Nevertheless the state of feeling among the different parties in the Church at that period was so peculiar that the appointment was pretty generally accepted as judicious, and Dr. Sumner became Primate of All England with very little cavil or complaint.

The archiepiscopal career of the deceased Prelate was almost as sunny as that which preceded it. Once only, and that during the well-known Ditcher-Denison case, did he become the object of animadversion in certain quarters. Besides that already mentioned, the late Archbishop has at various times published the following works:—"Apostolic Preaching Considered," "Charges at Chester,"

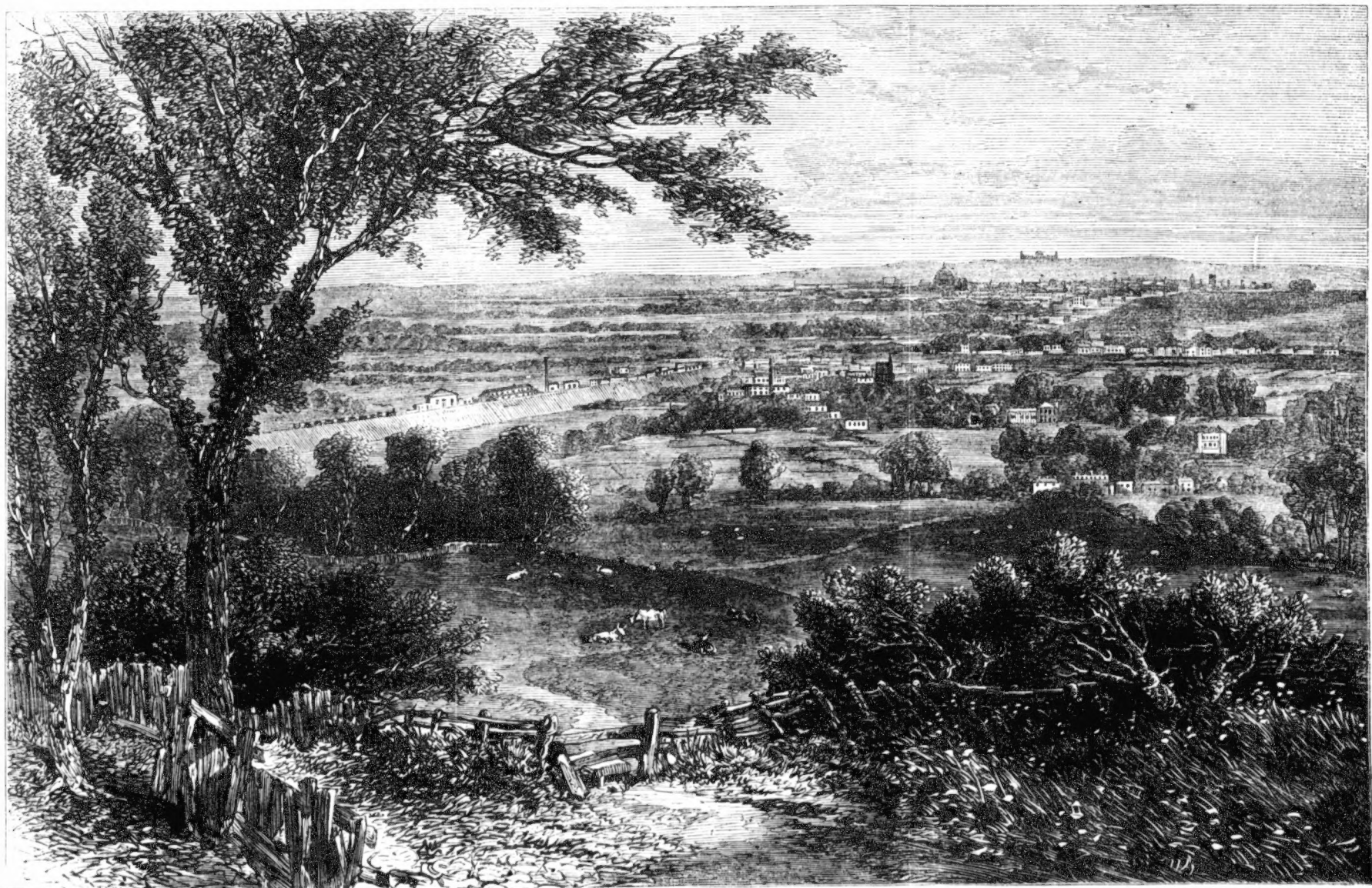
"Evidences of Christianity," "Expository Lectures," in nine volumes; "Four Sermons on the Christian Ministry," "Sermons on Christian Charity," "Sermons on the Christian Faith," "Sermons on the Festivals." He married, in 1802, Mary, the daughter of Captain G. Robertson, R.N., whom, we understand, he has long survived.

THE PROPOSED NORTH LONDON PARK.

WE this week present our readers with a View from the intended North London Park, looking south, for the opening of which a project has been set on foot under the direction of Lord Fermoy and other well-known influential gentlemen, for providing the enormous and rapidly-increasing population on the north side of London with a place of resort for healthful recreation and amusement. With this view the company have secured possession of a very beautiful estate, comprising nearly 460 acres of land, well watered, splendidly timbered, and commanding most picturesque views extending over five different counties. While resting under the large trees in the high grounds of the park, London, with its numerous towers, appears like a small city, and the Crystal Palace, although thirteen miles off, is distinctly visible. The Wood Green station of the Great Northern Railway is on the estate, which is only five miles from London, and within half an hour's drive of Regent's Park. The Metropolitan Railway, which is advertised to be opened almost immediately, will render the situation easy of access from every part of the metropolis. On this estate the directors intend to inclose a park of about 200 acres, to form ornamental grounds and gardens, and to erect such buildings as may be necessary for carrying out the objects of the company. The main features will be the encouragement of outdoor sports and manly exercises, also old English games and pastimes: there is to be a most complete gymnasium, first-rate grounds for cricket, archery, &c., and a lake for boating, swimming, and bathing. There will also be an extensive circulating library, with reading and news rooms for those who are disposed to combine instruction with amusement—but for an enumeration of all the objects contemplated by the company we must refer our readers to the detailed prospectus. The surplus land immediately surrounding the park is to be appropriated to building purposes, such as the erection of handsome villa residences; and from this source the directors reasonably anticipate deriving very large profits, in addition to the income to be derived from the park. Considering the objects the company have in view for supplying a great public want on a commercial basis, without seeking Government or other than public support, we heartily wish that success may attend the exertions of Lord Fermoy and his co-directors.



HIS GRACE THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.



SITE OF THE PROPOSED NORTH LONDON PARK.—VIEW LOOKING SOUTH: THE CRYSTAL PALACE THIRTEEN MILES DISTANT.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE system, as adopted by the Pyne and Harrison management, of setting the whole of its now really extensive and interesting repertory before the exhibition public seems to answer admirably. The directors, until they examined into their resources, could scarcely have themselves known how rich they were in native operatic produce. In addition to the works written specially for the Royal English Opera, they include among their stock pieces several that were first brought out by Mr. Bunn at Drury Lane, and in which Mr. Harrison may be said to have a sort of vested interest from the fact of his having "created" the tenor part in nearly all of them. Besides "The Bohemian Girl," "Maritana," "The Daughter of St. Mark," and the other operas of the Bunn period with which Mr. Harrison's name is specially associated, it might be worth while to revive "The Siege of Rochelle," "The Maid of Artois," and other of the early works of Mr. Balfe to which the majority of the present race of playgoers are quite strangers. On Wednesday Mr. Wallace's "Lurline" was played, with Miss Sarah Dobson, a debutante, in the part of the heroine. Several other favourite works, old and new, are announced.

Letters from Gloucester tell us that the festival (which, as we write, has not yet terminated) will, according to general expectation, be attended by "more than the average amount of success." Nevertheless, the powerful counter-attraction of the London International Exhibition would, it was thought, prevent a great many persons in the surrounding districts who usually visit Gloucester at festival season from doing so this year. The International Exhibition is the festival of all the country, and those who can only afford the luxury of one holiday in the year cannot be expected to pass it elsewhere than in London. Fortunately, the landed proprietors of the county have come forward very liberally with their subscriptions, so that, although the city of Gloucester will be less crowded, and fewer tickets will be sold for the performances in the cathedral, the pecuniary result of the festival will, in all probability, be at least as satisfactory as usual. So much is the attractiveness of the London Exhibition feared by the promoters of provincial celebrations that the Bradford Triennial Festival, due this year, has not been held at all. A festival at Bradford, under present circumstances, would have been too much like a losing speculation, whereas the Gloucester festival is not a speculation at all, or rather it is one by which the stewards, who guarantee the expenses, are prepared to lose, and by which those unfortunate persons for whose benefit cathedral festivals were originally instituted must gain. At Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, all subscriptions and donations, including, as a matter of course, all the money collected after the oratorio performances in the cathedral, are understood to be charitable gifts, and therefore figure in no balance-sheet; whereas at all the manufacturing towns where festivals are held the subscriptions and donations are regarded as contributions towards the expenses of the festival, and are applied accordingly. The promoters of festivals in the manufacturing towns call upon the public to support them in their capacity of promoters and guarantors; the promoters of festivals in the cathedral towns only solicit aid for the charity on behalf of which the festival is given. These music meetings (as is briefly stated in the official programme of the entertainment at Gloucester) were originally established to raise funds for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy within the dioceses of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford; aided by the Diocesan Clerical Charities, the proceeds have, of late years, averaged to each widow £20, and to each orphan £15. That such institutions stand in need of immediate encouragement is unhappily too manifest from the present number of applicants—more than eighteen orphans and fourteen widows; while the necessity of future support is equally evident from the positive fact that there are within the three dioceses 147 benefices having an income below £100 per annum.

The performances set down for the week were as follow:—On Tuesday (after a full cathedral service), Haydn's "Creation;" on Wednesday, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" on Thursday, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and selections from "Judas Maccabæus;" and on Friday (as a matter of course), "The Messiah." The programme of the miscellaneous concerts included the following pieces:—Meyerbeer's "Exhibition Overture," Verdi's "Exhibition Cantata," Sterndale Bennett's "Exhibition Ode," Benedict's "Undine," selections from Handel's "Acis and Galatea," Mozart's "Idomeneo," "Il Seraglio," "Figaro," and "Die Zauberflöte," &c.

The principal singers engaged were Mdle. Titiens and Mdle. Parepa (sopranos), Mdme. Sainton-Dolby and Laura Baxter (contraltos), Messrs. Sims Reeves and Montem Smith (tenors), and Messrs. Weiss and Winn (basses).

We shall be very glad to hear that this, the 139th, meeting of the united choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford has been attended with thorough success, not only for the sake of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, but also for that of the festival itself as a musical enterprise. It is a good thing for those of our provincial friends who cannot conveniently come to London to have an opportunity now and then of hearing such masterpieces as are habitually presented to them at those cathedral celebrations performed quite as well as at Exeter Hall, and with even better effect, for the effect of music depends very much on the locality in which it is heard; and Exeter Hall, in an architectural and religious point of view, is to a cathedral like that of Gloucester much what a Methodist hymn is to an oratorio like "The Messiah."

These great musical festivals are usually the *entr'acts* between our Italian and English opera seasons. This year, however, the English Opera commenced before the festivals, so that the Pyne and Harrison company has just been deprived of two of its singers (Mdle. Parepa and Mr. Weiss) by Gloucester, as it was deprived last week of its incomparable baritone (Mr. Santley) by Preston.

It appears, too, that the "interminable" season (as we took the liberty of calling it) at Her Majesty's Theatre would really not have terminated even now had not Mdle. Titiens already signed an engagement to sing at the Preston Guild and Gloucester Festival. Moreover, the Gloucester Festival will scarcely have finished when Mr. Mapleson, we understand, will announce the reopening of Her Majesty's Theatre. This will not be a very judicious step on his part, as it is impossible that he can collect for a short winter season one-half even of the excellent singers who were numbered in his company during the summer. Perhaps Mr. Mapleson may yet be induced to alter his mind and to let Italian opera rest until next spring.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.—On the 28th ult. a communication was published from the legal firm of Phillips and Son, of Abchurch-lane, stating, on behalf of a client, that a material had been discovered as a substitute for American cotton, which "possesses not only all the qualities of that staple, but is capable of being produced in any quantity and at small expense." The material has been submitted to the inspection of Mr. James Hardy Wrigley, of Southport, who has been "in the cotton trade all his life, though now retired, and only a looker-on," and who reports:—"I have seen the material proposed as a substitute for cotton in several small specimens, and can speak to its colour, length, and fineness being all that can be desired. The other quality necessary—viz., strength, I can only speak of by what was stated, that it is as strong, or stronger, than cotton, that it can be supplied in large quantity, and at a price as low or lower than the average price of cotton, which I told them was about 6d. per lb." The inventor is ready to make his secret public if a committee of ten responsible persons will guarantee him a certain sum of money.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales left London on Saturday last, accompanied by Prince Alfred, and arrived at Brussels on Sunday, where they were received by the Belgian Royal family in a manner suitable to their rank and relationship. The Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, with the youthful Princess Alexandra, arrived in Brussels on Monday afternoon. The Prince of Wales and his intended wife have, therefore, had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other, which seems to have been improved to a satisfactory extent, as the Royal party have been enjoying in company the hospitalities of King Leopold and his family.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—After a lengthened inquiry, the Coroner's jury have delivered their verdict on the cause of the calamitous railway collision at Market Harborough. They find that E. za Stubbs, the engine-driver of the second Midland excursion-train—that is, of the train which, starting five minutes after the first one from King's-cross, ran into it at the station named—is guilty of manslaughter; and Erza Stubbs has, accordingly, been committed to Leicester county goal on that charge. The jury also highly censured the Midland Company for starting two large excursion-trains within so short a time, and without sufficient break-power.

FINE ARTS.

Italian Sculpture of the Middle Ages and Period of the Revival of Art. By J. C. ROBINSON, F.S.A. Published for the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education. Chapman and Hall.

This volume is ostensibly the catalogue of the works of art forming the collection of sculpture in the Italian style in the South Kensington Museum. This collection has gradually been acquiring many very excellent examples of art of every kind not pictorial, and lately in sculpture of the Renaissance period. It has received some very beautiful works by the great masters of Italy which possess the highest interest as works of art, and are of great importance to our art-students as models for the guidance of their studies. Mr. Robinson, as the superintendent of the art collection at the South Kensington Museum, naturally favours the idea that the styles of sculpture not falling under the term "antique" are more intimately connected with the decorative arts in general, and that this indicates this museum as the proper repository for this class of the national acquisitions in sculpture. He considers that the collection in his charge, and which has in fact grown together under his selection and management, should be part of a methodic series following the antique sculptures of the British Museum, and to be eventually continued down to our own time, so as to form a complete collection illustrating and teaching modern sculptural art, in contradistinction to that which is termed the antique. Such a plan accounts for the general absence of examples of the Greek and Roman and other antique styles in the Museum at South Kensington, though we are by no means disposed to think an arrangement which implies that a student must go to one museum for his antique models and to another for his study of the more modern works is free from serious objection. When it is admitted that the art of sculpture in its highest aims and achievements is only to be seen in the antique, it would seem that students making this line of art their profession should have all the facilities of comparing the one style with the other, for without this we doubt their ever perceiving the true characteristics of either. The difficulty, however, is one that could not well be got over without uniting the vast national collections in one place, and this desirable arrangement involves too many questions of complicated interests for us to enter upon here. We must therefore follow Mr. Robinson in his account of the Italian collection of sculpture.

The purchase of the Gherardini Collection, which consisted of the original sketches in wax and clay by Michael Angelo and other of the great sculptors of the revival in Italy, was made in 1854, and this may be regarded as the nucleus of the present collection. Probably few persons have noticed these most interesting relics, as they are very small and fragmentary, but they should be sought out and examined by all who wish to see how Michael Angelo, the greatest genius in modern sculpture, worked out his noble thoughts. These treasures were purchased on the recommendation of Messrs. Dyce and Herbert, R.A., for the sum of £2110. In 1859 and 1860 many other specimens of Italian sculpture were acquired, and the recent purchase of a selection from the famous collection of the Marquis Campana of Rome has brought the examples of this art to its present very complete arrangement. To Mr. Robinson is due the credit of having managed to get these important objects when several negotiators failed, though notwithstanding there were many very choice examples which the agents of the French and Russian Governments succeeded in obtaining. These, however, were nearly all antique, and the purchase of them appears to have been left to Messrs. Birch and Newton, of the British Museum. The Russian Government gave £25,000 for their share, and the French Government purchased objects to the amount of no less than £174,417; the portion selected by Mr. Robinson numbered eighty-four objects, from the Gigli and Campana Collections, which were then one property and under the key of the great pawnbroking establishment of the Roman Government. For these we paid £5836, a sum £1314 less than the amount said to be owing to the Monte di Pietà, and therefore this may be considered a good bargain.

Of the works of the brothers Pisano (Nicola and Giovanni), the founders of the revival in sculpture, there are two statues of archangels and a group of three saints, examples of the latter part of the thirteenth century, which came from a church near Pisa. In these the antique feeling is very strong, both in the treatment of the draperies and the peculiar idealised expression of the heads. An alto-relievo "Salutation of the Virgin," from the Gigli Campana Collection, is remarkable as showing the beginning of the mediæval style in the "sanctified" expression of the countenances, so peculiar to all the artists of the period, from Giotto and Orcagna through the two following centuries. The sculpture of the fifteenth century is well exemplified by several works by Jacopo della Quercia and of Lorenzo Ghiberti, the renowned sculptor of the bronze gates of the San Giovanni baptistery. There is one small alto-relievo of 1503, "The Birth of St. John the Baptist," an admirable example of the graceful art of the time, whether by the hand of the great man or not. The chief specimens of Donatello are a relief in marble, about four feet by three, for the Campana Museum; a marble frieze in low relief, similar in style to the relievo, on the Brancacci tomb at Naples. There are some other works attributed to him which serve well to show the art of the time, whether by his hand, or by Desiderio, or Rosellino, almost his equals in sculpture of expression. The catalogue describes several by Verocchio, and a remarkable terra-cotta relievo—a combat of male figures—by Pollainola. Lucca della Robbia, the famous modeller of figures in clay, and the inventor of a method of his own, by which these figures were rendered weatherproof by glazing and firing, receives ample consideration at Mr. Robinson's hands, and he deserves all, for in his way he was truly, as the Italians say, "an inventore." Mr. Robinson, however, might in other instances as well as in this have referred, with profit both to the reader and to the student, to many admirable copies of the greatest works of the Italian sculptors to be seen in the courts of the Crystal Palace. The bas-relief in glazed terra cotta from the Hospital dei Poveri at Pistoja is the best example of Della Robbia to be seen in this country. The gates of Ghiberti, and many other chef-d'œuvres, are also to be seen in perfection there, with all the greatest statues of Michael Angelo and the celebrated "Perseus" of Benvenuto Cellini. In this respect Mr. Robinson has overlooked some points of illustration which would have improved his book without detracting from the merit of the collection under his charge. As so much of the value in a catalogue raisonné of this kind depends upon the systematic remarks of the describer, it is to be regretted that more was not said in reference to the styles of the different masters, especially as the book has assumed a size which removes it altogether from the ordinary character of a mere descriptive catalogue. The account of the original models by Michael Angelo, and the sketch in terra-cotta for the statue of Jonah by Raphael, which is in the Chigi Chapel of St. Maria del Popolo, Rome, forms the most interesting part of the volume. This last, however, is not known certainly to be by the hand of Raphael. It is supposed to have been done by Lorenzotto or Sansorino: the former of these sculptors being engaged by the great painter to work on the statue in his own house, it is not improbable this model was frequently touched, if not entirely formed, by Raphael himself at the time that he was designing the companion statue of Elias for the Chigi Chapel. For the whole of the interesting argument in confirmation of the authenticity of these models, however, we must refer to the work itself, which will be found indispensable for the proper understanding of the Italian section of the sculpture in the Museum.

"*Rubens a Sculptor*" is the title given to a handsome little volume got up for "private circulation" by Mr. H. F. Holt, and illustrated with several photographs of pictures by Rubens, and bas-reliefs which the author considers to support his belief that a certain carving in alabaster which he possesses is a veritable work of sculpture by the great Flemish painter. There is nothing very outrageous in the supposition that great painters have occasionally tried their hand upon the clay either as an experiment in such a very different sphere of art or as a means of understanding the relative position of figures in a group, but we should say Rubens was one of the last to be suspected of such an amusement. He had such a complete mastery over his materials, he sketched in a few short hours works that many men would give forth as finished pictures, and he was so remarkable for a kind of free modelling with the brush, that we can hardly see why or how he

should have been led to take up the sculptor's tools, especially to carve in any material that would have tried his fiery spirit and free hand to distraction. Raphael, as we have just seen in speaking of the statue of Jonah, did make the attempt at sculpture, but it is well known how this was done to foil his enemies, the friends and partisans of his great rival, Michael Angelo, who pointed to the splendid statues of the Medici's tomb in extolling the genius of the great Florentine above the young painter of Urbino. It must be borne in mind, too, that in painting Michael Angelo did not display the essential qualities of that art: he failed in colour and tone, in proportion as his genius led him to delight in action, grandeur of form, and design. The author of the little work before us adduces the instance of Tintoretto using bas-relief as a means of studying light and shadow, a plan which Vasari mentions he adopted as his "true method" to prove that Rubens when at Venice heard of this and carried it out himself. But Rubens was too sure of his own method to trouble himself about other men's. Mr. Holt happens also to possess a model by Tintoretto of this kind and signed by him, and he refers to several similar in the Hotel Cluny. These may be true, but they prove little. The alabaster carving here attributed to Rubens represents an adoration of the Magi, measuring 9in. by 7in., and touched with gold. Mr. Holt finds in two pictures of the same subject, one at Malines, the other at Berg St. Winoc, a resemblance between the bas-relief and the picture. We confess our inability to observe this, and, even if it were so, this would not be worth much, seeing that it is so very probable that the numerous carvers of Belgium and Holland would be apt to go to these great pictures for their subjects.

Mr. Holt discards this notion as incredible, even to the point of impossibility, but without giving us any argument. The carving, judging by the photograph given, is evidently one of the alabaster carvings so very commonly to be met with in collections, and bears to our eye not the least resemblance to the style of Rubens. This, indeed, is rendered quite evident by studying the other photographs of the pictures. Nothing is so distinctive of a man's work in painting as the expression of the heads; other things may be imitated, but this is something so refined that it can never be given by any hand but one. Now, in these heads there is a peculiar simper which is never seen in Rubens, but which is precisely the sweet, silly look which inferior minds would throw into the heads. Mr. Holt thinks no man who had the talent to do this bas-relief would make a *pot pourri* of Rubens' two pictures; but this is exactly what such an artist would do and always did, for it was, in fact, his business. If Rubens had carved it, it is impossible he could have shown a mind in the expression of the heads so weak in comparison with the well-known quality of thought and purpose which animates his canvas. But then Mr. Holt clings to the frame, a fine old piece of carving with a laurel leaf, and a single centre flower, which he calls a rose, but which may be a cinquefoil ornament. If it could be accepted as a rose, Mr. Holt claims it as the crest of Rubens, which was an open red rose. The ornament, however, is too indefinite, and, if a rose, is too common to have much significance. Finally, we cannot forget how easily everything may be made to agree with any preconceived theory: this frame and every tradition, heraldic and historical, may agree, but, as in all similar cases, the evidence of genuineness resides in something far more subtle—in the feeling and style displayed in the work, which in this case it would be far more impossible for Rubens to have assumed than for the clever carver of the bas-relief to whom it belongs naturally.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN LIVERPOOL.—TWENTY LIVES LOST.

A TERRIBLE fire broke out on Monday morning in the Brownlow-hill Workhouses, Liverpool, and before it was extinguished about twenty lives were lost and the church adjoining the building was completely destroyed. The fire was first discovered by Miss Kennan, the schoolmistress, about a quarter past two a.m., who informed Mr. Carr, the governor, of the fact that dense smoke was issuing from the windows of the children's dormitory, which is situated in the eastern portion of the building, over the drug-store of the workhouse, and only separated by a narrow passage running parallel with the church. As soon as Mr. Carr ascertained the position of the fire he ordered all the hose of the workhouse to be got out, which were immediately fixed to seven stand-pipes, and the water conveyed by them was directed on the burning interior of the dormitory and church. Unfortunately the pressure of water at this time was not great, and the fire continued to spread among the combustible materials contained in the apartment of the dormitory, which was filled with its usual inmates. It was near the centre of the dormitory that the fire originated. The dormitory is an apartment about 50ft. in length, and is provided with two staircases, one at the south end and one in the centre. From the situation of the fire it was easy to get out all the inmates who occupied the south side of the apartment by means of the south staircase; but, as the fire raged principally near the centre and around the head of the central stairs, no means of escape could be afforded to those who occupied the northern portion. Ladders were obtained, and the greatest efforts were made to extricate the terrified children through the windows. On breaking these, however, the smoke was so dense, and the heat so great, that it was utterly impossible for any one to gain an entrance without the certainty of almost instant death; and there was the most demonstrable evidence of the impossibility to render any efficient aid. Water, now become more plentiful, still poured in copious streams upon the incandescent mass of which the dormitory now consisted, and such was the anxiety to save life that many of those who were employed in the praise-worthy efforts had narrow escapes with their lives. Miss Kennan had to be carried away in a state of insensibility; Mr. Carr was several times nearly suffocated; and, unhappily, two adult nurses and a young grown-up girl fell victims to their exertions in saving the lives of the helpless children. This sacrifice, however, was unavailing, as the whole of the inmates who occupied the northern portion of the apartment, numbering seventeen or eighteen, perished in the smoke and flames.

The fire had by this time gained a fast hold on the church, but the whole available force of the water was directed in subduing the fire, which was raging with such fatal effect in the place where it was first discovered. Under these circumstances the conflagration in the church made fearful progress, and soon after three o'clock the whole structure was one grand and terrific mass of flame from the floor to the top of the steeple. About half-past four a portion of the steeple supports gave way; the steeple itself appeared to vibrate considerably, and a moment had scarcely elapsed when it reeled and fell, crashing through the roof and interior timbers and supports, including the lower floor and all the consumable materials within the edifice, down to the schoolrooms underneath. After this the fire appeared to have exhausted itself, and gradually died out. Simultaneously with the cessation of the fire in the church that in the dormitory was got under. At one time the fever hospital of the workhouse, which is in close proximity to the dormitory and the church, was threatened with the fire, and the patients were got ready for removal in case of any emergency, but, fortunately, the precautions taken were not required, and the fire did not reach the hospital.

The dormitory in which the fire was first discovered was the one apportioned to the female children and infant inmates; and of these there were about forty—namely, six pretty well grown-up girls and thirty-four of tender age. As nearly as can possibly be ascertained, eighteen or nineteen have been burned to death or suffocated in the room, in addition to the three nurses who have been already mentioned as having lost their lives.

How the fire originated is unknown, as all was reported correct and safe as late as half-past eleven o'clock at night.

MR. SEWARD ON THE AMERICAN WAR.—An address was recently forwarded by the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association to the American Government, to which Mr. Seward, on the part of the United States' Government, has sent a reply, dated Washington, Aug. 14. In that communication Mr. Seward says:—"Engaged in maintaining against an unprovoked and causeless secession a Government whose principle is the political equality of the members of the State, and whose policy is peace and goodwill towards all States and all men, it has been a disappointment to learn that our struggle is at best a matter of indifference to the Governments of Europe, while it is generally represented to us that the nations of that continent sympathise not with us but with the insurgents, and desire nothing less than our national ruin. If these representations are true it is a new and melancholy illustration of the disposition of mankind to seek to do harm to each other at the cost of common sacrifices and sufferings. For your better appreciation of the character of this contest, and for your most generous wishes for the safety, welfare, and happiness of our country, you will please to accept the thanks of the people of the American Continent. I speak in the name of the Continent because I know that the cause of the United States is accepted by all the American nation as one involving ultimately their safety and their destiny." After stating that, besides the North, the West "is equally loyal and equally devoted to our institutions," Mr. Seward concludes by saying that "it is an occasion of sincere regret for the people of this country that nations for whom we have cherished only sentiments of friendship and affection are disturbed in their industrial occupations in consequence of this unhappy civil strife. We find in this circumstance a new and distinct motive to bring the war to a safe and speedy conclusion. If all Europe could not only think but speak as you do there would soon be no civil war or insurrection here. In return Europe would have our suffrages and influence for peace and harmony everywhere."

